Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 48 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1944. PRICE FOUR ANNAS

FLOWER-OFFERING

Artist: Bhupen Gupta.

LIBR
OF T
BOM
BRA
OF T
ROYAL ASIAT

Mahatma's Fifteen Fasts

(See Pages 4 & 5)

"They must shower something on you."

The Umbrella

By N. V. ESWAR

The umbrella came into prominence only a few years back. Till then no one paid it any attention. It just slipped into one's hands when there was rain or oppressive sun outside. It enjoyed this favour more during the rainy season than at any other. There are those who never even show this favour more during the rainy brella; a large number brave the rain and go out without the umbrella.

But the umbrella came to be noticed. It came into its own. Not only that. It became prominent, too, through its connections, in the late thirties of this century. Its connections were high. It was associated with the late Premier of Britain, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It became almost part of him. The umbrella was so much attached to him that it was impossible to think of Mr. Chamberlain without the umbrella. Also it was difficult to think of the umbrella without thinking of the late Prime Minister. It is so even today. The umbrella and the late Mr. Chamberlain were thus synonymous with each other.

The umbrella also came to represent Britain and British policy during the last few years immediately before the present War started, when the late Mr. Chamberlain ruled the roost. In fact it was a symbol of Britain and her policy. It was this factor, perhaps, that induced the Germans to drop an umbrella over London as a present to the late Mr. Chamberlain on the first Christmas day after the War started! The umbrella received such significance. In the international chess-board it assumed an importance that was denied to even statesmen and politicians.

But, how do I, a layman, look at the umbrella?

I do not see the umbrella as a protection against the sun's rays or the rains. Though the umbrella is designed to serve these two purposes, the umbrella with me is the only protection for all who dwell in cities. The umbrella is not only a convenience but a necessity for any city dweller. The reason is simple.

Our Indian cities are full of people who always want to do good to others. They always take particular delight in showering their kindness on you. It does not matter what shape this showering takes. This is a question of absolutely no importance. They must shower something on you. So it may be only a glass of dirty water. Of course the kindness in this is but a small quantity. But the next time it will be the water mixed up in cleaning a whole room or flat! That should be enough compensation.

Certainly kindness should be expressed in more concrete forms. So potato peals, uncooked and worm-eaten vegetables and their skins or leavings from dishes will be aimed neatly at your head. All allowances for the speed with which you walk are made. But if these do not settle on your head, you cannot blame the kindly people. You cannot complain of their bad marksmanship or poor mathematics. For it is not rarely that one gets a small packet nicely nestling into one of the side-pockets of his coat. What a present such a packet will contain!

What will prevent you from becoming the target of all this kindness? No rule in the Municipal Act will save you. No shouting or breaking your lungs will get you any redress. You will never know who the benefactor is. The benefactor always bestows the gifts anonymously. This bestowing of gifts has been going on and will go on till end of time. You are helpless against it. So the only way to protect yourself from such kindness is to carry the umbrella with you whether it rains or not, whether the sun is oppressive or not. The umbrella will receive all the blessings and showering on itself and save you from worying over a decorated and buffoon-like dress.

I do not say you are debtor to any one. But it usually happens in this world, where more is done towards keeping up appearances, that you owe a little sum to some one. Also it may be that you are dodging him for some days. You cannot, however, be too clever always. Unfortunately it comes to pass that you have to go along a particular street. And you know that if you go that way you are certain to come upon your creditor friend. You need not worry about it. Neither need you rack your brain trying to find out plausible excuses. Take the umbrella with you. It will save you all these worries. Should the dreaded thing happen and you espy your friend from a distance, tilt the umbrella a little, cover up your face and quickly cross over to the other side of the street. You are saved then. You can observe the movements of your friend while you will not be seen!

In our life we always dread the idea of meeting some particular persons. It will not be that we owe them any money. But they are simply boring. We would not like their company. But should we by some bad luck happen to come upon them they will cling to us like leeches. Kick at them anyway you like. They will never leave you. They will keep you pinned to the street and go on talking and talking till you find yourself already late by one or more hours if you had fixed any appointment.

Then there are those who know only financial troubles. They can never talk but money. And they never want anything but money. They will not leave you without getting at least an anna on loan from you. They will protest to your heart's content that they would pay you back the next day when all they mean is to come and ask you for more the next day!

How to get rid of these people? The umbrella is there. Cover up your face with the open umbrella and dodge them as you would your creditors if you happen to have them. That is the only way about it. I doubt very much whether the barricades erected by the French Revolutionaries would have protected you from the attentions of these persons. The umbrella is a far more potential defence against the attacks of these people than any other barrier you can ever imagine. Do not have any fears that these persons would come up to you and lift up the umbrella and look into your face like they did to Krishnarao Datey in the film "Unexpected."

"You are sure to come across your creditor friend."

"A beautiful and slim girl may be walking a few paces ahead."

It often happens that we always bump into one or other on the streets. Every time you utter a word of regret you only get a stern look fixed on you in a very cruel manner. You only sigh that such persons are devoid of any feeling to "understand" the situation. You have also a good mind to take them to task for being in your way. Fretting and fuming within yourself you walk away. But, psychologically, you are a veritable volcano, ready to burst at any moment and at the least touch on the tender spot. You become a walking mine. And because of this you will be a threat to the mental peace of every one.

On the other hand, if you had the umbrella with you, the person you bump into will readily recognise that it was all because of the wretched umbrella. And he will fix a look of pity on you. This will make you almost feel like embracing such an "understanding" person. That is: you will be filled with unexpressed love. And this latent love will psychologically express itself in all your actions.

Finally, the umbrella may net you the future partner of your life. Just imagine yourself walking along a street in pouring rain. This is not a rare occurrence. A beautiful and slim girl may be walking a few paces ahead of you, completely drenched. She is evidently a damsel in distress. Hasten your steps and catch up with the girl. Shelter her under your umbrella and then ask her whether you could shelter her. Offer to see her home. Or, if you would like to appear more sacrificing, leave the umbrella with her and fix an appointment for the next day when you could take the umbrella back from her. This action is sure to impress her and make her feel obliged to you for ever. And this feeling of being obliged to you for ever is exactly the feeling that leads you both to the altar! There is romance in the umbrella.

This is the umbrella. But we do not pay to it the respect it deserves. Could we be guilty of a greater crime than this?

The Great Lama Is Only Seven Years Old!

CHUNGKING.

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Panchen Lama, the new spiritual head of Tibet, and tenth of the line, will be seven years on December 1. On the same day, seven years ago, died the ninth Lama. This striking coincidence is a very essential and significant factor in fixing the successor.

The search for the new Lama-to-be took a long time, and boys born on December 1 that year were put to many strange and mystic tests before the real Lama was "divined".

The present Lama comes of a middle class Tibetan family. His father is a small official, bearing the title, "Head of one hundred families." His parents are living and he has a younger brother.

The boy left his home a year ago and was formally installed as Panchen Lama on January 15 this year. He stays at Ta Erh lamesary, about thirty miles south-west of Sinning (popularly known as Kokonoor), capital of Chinghai province in China. He spends his time studying scriptures in a small upstairs apartment in the north-west corner of the lamesary.

The room is fairly well lighted and ventilated, at any rate, better than the rooms on the ground floor. It is furnished in a simple manner. There are a few paintings on the walls and an embroidered rug covers the floor.

The lamesary itself comprises a number of buildings, in which live other Lamas. The roof is gold-tiled and its brilliance is visible for three miles. Every pillar, every beam and every window in the building is covered with elaborate Indian paintings, representing nature and incidents from the life of Buddha.

Prescience?

Tibet is usually hermetically sealed for visitors, more so its sacred places. Very recently, however, the "Central Daily News", the official organ of the Chungking Government, had the rare distinction of being permitted to send a special correspondent to see the new boy Lama.

The correspondent describes the scene thus: "We were ushered into a room, clean but dark. The boy wore a date-red Lama cloak, sitting cross-kneed in the left hand corner of a low yellow wooden couch. As we entered the room, his bright eyes gave us a careful survey."

The Lama is further described as having "beautiful features, and rosy complexion" and extremely bright and courteous.

The visitors, including the journalist, presented the "hata" (gift to a spiritual head) and uttered their respects in Chinese. An old Tibetan Lama, bending low, translated the words for the Panchen Lama.

The boy appeared to have strange prescience and promptly replied in Tibetan: "You have come here from far distant Chungking. I am very grateful. There is nothing to entertain you here. I hope you will excuse me." The words were translated by the same Lama as before.

A few minutes passed, during which the journalist looked appreciatively around the ancient-looking room and the dignified little Lama whom one-fifth of Tibetans follow and worship.

Then came another Lama from a neighbouring apartment, carrying a plate of white grapes and candy, a collective gift of courtesy from the inmates of the lamesary.

The party withdrew. The interview was not long; few words were exchanged save of courtesy. But to the newspaper it was a rare prize and through its columns that carried a brief account of the interview with the Lama, war-torn China could obtain a glimpse of the monastic serenity and calm, just a few miles across.

10,000 Lamas!

Normally, the lamesary at Kokonoor is still and silent. There were in the past ten thousand Lamas there, but the number is now only two thousand. They devote their time to prayers and meditation. From morning to night one can hear their chants to the accompaniment of hand-drums.

As the day draws to its end and the sun is setting, there is a loud report of horns or conches, sounded by the Lamas from above the roof of the lamesary, announcing that the time for rest and sleep approaches.

A few dogs and donkeys always stray into the little town of Lamas and manage to stay on undisturbed.

For three days in the year, at any rate, the place is comparatively busier. These are January 15, June 6 and September 9,—sacred for all Lamas. They come in hundreds from far and near and live in tents temporarily put up outside the lamesary.

But the new Lama has been a centre of rare attraction himself. Many thousands have already come in these nine months to pay their respects to him, and more are presently crossing the Kowloon Range hills to the other side of Tibet to be at the lamesary on December 1.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

'DOCTOR BABUS' From Bombay FIGHT EPIDEMICS In Bengal

The 'doctor babus' and 'doctor bais' from Bombay—Hindus, Muslims and Parsis, Maharashtrians and Gujeratis, even one Chinese—who went to fight the epidemics in Bengal.

By Secretary, Bengal Medical Relief Committee (Bombay).

Except for small two-line announcements of deaths of destitutes in Calcutta Relief Hospitals diseases and epidemics in Bengal have been out of news. Last year the destitutes who poured into Calcutta and died on its pavements brought the news of famine. Today Malaria has spread into the eastern part of Calcutta the second city of the British Empire!—and has held it in its vicious grip. It threatens to spread rapidly and disorganise the whole life. Many of the city-fathers are themselves the victims of this scourge. Bits of news are now making their appearance in the newspapers.

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, in a recent statement says, "At least 1,000,000 people are suffering from Malaria in the eastern part of Calcutta at a very moderate estimate....65 p.c. of its residents are affected and 40 p.c. of the people affected are bed-ridden." Government solemnly declares that the districts have been "flooded" with Mepacrine (a Quinine substitute). Yes! it has flooded only the newspapers and left the destitutes in grip of Malaria.

Heritage Of Famine

The Famine and epidemics have undermined every aspect of life in Bengal. Education has been the first victim. Many primary schools have been closed down one after another and even those that are running have a meagre attendance. Prof. Mahalanobis who conducted a survey of 38 schools (those too in the better-off districts) during the first quarter of 1944 states that 32 p.c. of the students were absent due to having been affected by the epidemics.

Queerly enough one does not see any young women either in the relief hospitals or centres! At some places women do not conceive at all. At other relief centres one does not see any children below the age of four. Many people are so weak that they cannot even walk to the relief centres to take medicines. Any number of persons are suffering from "starvation". It is high time that the chemists begin to supply Kanji and Pillula Chapati and such other 'medicines".

The sanitary inspector—the smallest unit of the Public Health Department of whom the Government has to rely on supplying the vital statistics is helpless. He gets his figures from the Chowkidar. But most of the Chowkidars have either perished or left their villages due to their meagre salaries. Under such conditions it is no wonder if the actual number of deaths is 4 to 5 times of that given in the Public Health Department Reports.

Pay My Price Or Die!

These conditions have released drugs even from the Government stocks. But somehow or other they find their way to the Black Marketeer who purchases them from the patients themselves. The greed of this fellow knows no bounds. There he sits on the drugs tighter than Death. And he draws under his paws drugs—drugs won by hard effort and distributed to the victims of Malaria.

Inspite of this there is much to be said about the relief rendered by the various organisations to save Bengal from this calamity—especially the Bengal Medical Relief Coordination Committee, the only organisation of its kind in India. It has co-ordinated the medical relief work of all the organisations, set up local relief committees in every village and district all over Bengal. It has a personnel of over 100 doctors and volunteers who work without sparing themselves to save Bengal. Never before has our country seen such a supreme co-ordinated effort. It is a unique achievement. The doctors are drawn from all parts of India.

Other provinces have also sent in medical units fully equipped with medical supplies. The call of the BMRCC has aroused the medical students from all over our country. Students from medical college of Madras, Lucknow, Agra, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and many other places have sent in units during the May and October vacations.

Bombay Does Its Bit

Bombay also has done its bit, through its Bengal Medical Relief Committee. It will be recalled that a batch of 30 students including 3 lady students and 2 doctors were sent during the last May vacation. These students during their stay of one month treated persons did numerous inoculations and vaccinations. One of the doctors—Dr. Yadu—decided to remain behind and is still doing relief work in Bengal.

Another batch of 21 medical students led by Dr. Motala left for Bengal on the 13th October in answer to telegram from the BMRCC Calcutta. Christians, Parsees, Muslims, Gujarathis, Deccanis, Sindhis, Bengalees, boys and girls—why, a Chinese too joined hands and rushed to the call of Bengal in its hour of distress.

They rendered relief for three weeks in various villages and had to return as their vacations were at an end. The work done by them and their eye-witness account are an eye-opener in assessing the extent of diseases and epidemics raging in Bengal to-day.

The B.M.R.C.C. divided them into suitable Medical units and Anti-epidemic squads. These were posted in the districts of Rangpur and Bogra in North Bengal and Hooghly and 24 Parganas near Calcutta. The squads were mobile, and covered village after village inoculating people and treating Malarial cases. The Medical Unit conducted by the doctor started a new medical centre where people from the surrounding villages would flock for treatment every day.

The report and case statistics of these medicos show that to-day "Bengal" and "Malaria" have become synonymous. This savage monster is grabbing village after village, district after district, until to-day it has entered the gates of Calcutta itself. It has come in the form of an enormous epidemic which will lead to utter ruin in the absence of a mighty effort on the part of the Government and the people to combat it in the very near future. In certain villages where the squads worked, the incidence of Malaria was as high as 80 per cent to 90 per cent. In Perapur, one of the villages where the squad worked, as many as 300 of a population of 1,400, had died of malaria, when the epidemic broke out in a severe form a few months ago. One hardly comes across a family which has not been affected by this scourge. Men, women, children all share the same fate in this respect.

Enlarged spleens, pot-bellies, scabies, underdeveloped anaemics suffering from malnutrition, diarrhoeas, dysentery—all were quite common. One student remarked that this was a museum of diseases, a place where you can study your medicine best—every type of disease was there. Strangely enough the Rangpur unit found that goitre was quite common amongst the patients from the banks of Brahmaputra. (Salt famine?)

These people had never received any medicines for months together, and where they had received they hardly got enough to cure their malady.

Angels Of Mercy!

Under these circumstances, it should not be a thing of surprise if wherever these 'doctor babus' went, the ailing people flocked round them with gratitude in their eyes to get themselves freed of their age-old complaints. The Gaibhanda (Rangpur dist.) centre worked from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and treated more than 200 cases each day. In the evening they went out for inoculation work and for treating serious patients at their homes. No wonder at one of the reception meetings in Shirampur (Hooghly dist.) their visit was characterised as the visit of angels! The leaders of the units requested the B.M.R.C.C. to continue the centres started by them.

Wherever the squads went they approached the local officials for release of quinine group of drugs. Most of the squad leaders did get co-operation from the officials (who had seen the distress themselves) this time. Quinine and Mepacrine tablets were released but in very small amounts. The result was that a majority of the patients had to be given drugs which were not in sufficient quantity to cure them completely. Strangely enough the response to quinine was not so good as that to Mepacrine. One wonders whether this speaks well of the purity of the quinine supplied.

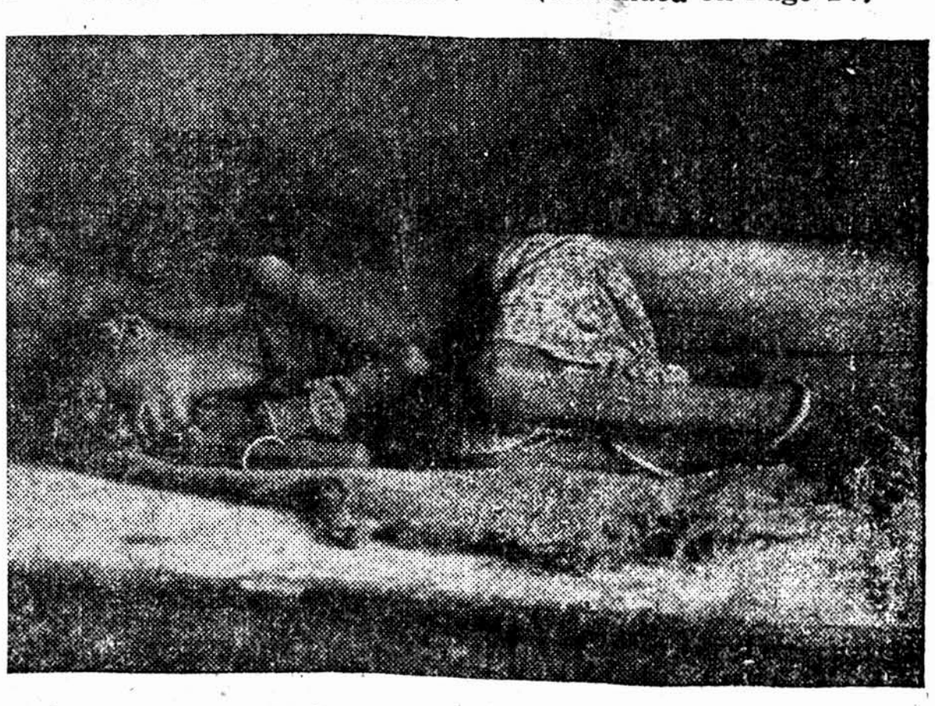
The other non-official relief organisations got very little quinine or mepacrine—either due to red-tapism or causes best known to the officials themselves. In the absence of the release of these drugs the relief organisations cannot function at all. The attitude of the Government has been very callous.

Demon Of Black Market

The B.M.R.C.C. had issued instructions that the patients were to be given tablets sufficient only for the day—and half of this they were to be made to swallow in presence of the students. This was necessary in order to ensure that the drug does not fall into clutches of the Black Market agent. Some students prepared mixture of quinine and only dispensed that. Even then one of the greedy agents had the cheek to offer a few notes for a number of mepacrine tablets to one of the members of the Hooghly squad. This happened at Beraberi. The members of the unit bowed their heads in shame when this Indian Black Marketer offered the money to the only Chinese student who had gone alone to follow up the treatment.

The people were simple with clean and pure mind. They were a bit taken aback when they saw the sight of these 'lady doctors' dressed in frocks, running after the women to

(Continued on Page 17)



Over Bengal still lies the grim shadow of starvation, disease—and death!

Photos: Sunil Janah

"My heart is heavily grieved by the injustice, exploitation and falsehood prevailing and increasing day by day in the world...."

"...The best remedy for it is to awaken the good elements in the whole world. Collective civil disobedience is the way for it, but it is not possible today...."

Will The Sixteenth Be Averted?

Mahatma's Fifteen Fasts

(Specially Contributed to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

At the age of 75 Mahatma Gandhi thinks that yet another fast is in store for him. Fortunately the decision has not yet been declared. He says he is waiting and praying for divine guidance.

Meanwhile, the public are agitated at the grim prospects of a self-imposed ordeal for the Mahatma at his age. They recall that last year when Gandhiji launched his twenty-one day fast, he was on the brink of death and even the doctors attending on him had given up hopes of saving him from the ordeal. Frantic appeals are daily sent to Wardha begging of him not to take the fateful step. At the same time, the conviction that once the Mahatma makes a decision, nothing can persuade him to revoke it haunts the minds of all.

Fasting is part of Mahatma Gandhi's technique of satyagraha. According to him, it is the last weapon in the armoury of a 'satyagrahi.'

Previous Fast

So far in his life, he has fasted fifteen times, for various causes, for varying durations and with varied measure of success. Twice he went on "fast unto death" and on both occasions fatality was averted as the purpose of the fast was achieved.

He has fasted for self-purification, for the lapses of his ashram inmates and for larger national causes like Harijan uplift and Hindu-Muslim unity.

On past occasions, however, he gave no inkling of his preliminary mental cogitation as he has done now. A decision was taken and a declaration immediately followed. The circumstances that dictated resort to fast were also detailed.

Fasting as part of spiritual exercise and to subordinate the flesh, as confessional penance for wrongs is common in the lives of saints. Buddha underwent the "torture of the body by starvation." That was one of his 'Sadhanas.'

Mahatma Gandhi's record of fasts is unequalled in history. He has, among all leaders of men, lay or spiritual, elevated fasting from a purely personal to the public and temporal level.

Forty years ago, when he was in South Africa, Gandhiji went on a fast—the first fast of his life. It was in 1913 and was of one week's duration, penitential in nature and owing to the moral lapse of two inmates of the Phoenix Settlement. For similar reasons, there was a fourteen-days fast in the following year.

Ahmedabad Strike

The first fast in India and the first one directed to a specific public issue was begun on March 12, 1918, at Ahmedabad. Mahatma Gandhi led a strike of mill workers. When he found the strikers were infirm, he declared: "Unless the strikers rally and continue the strike till a settlement is reached, or until they leave the mill altogether, I will not touch any food." A settlement was reached after three days.

In April, 1919, rails had been removed at Nadiad by some persons claiming to be his followers. That was an act of violence, totally opposed to his faith of satyagraha. The sequel was a three,day fast. He wanted the culprits to confess their guilt and to fast in repentance.

Violence, again, in 1921, on the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay, leading to bloodshed and riot, moved Gandhiji to undertake a five-day fast.

On February 5, 1922, at Chauri Chaura, a village in the United Provinces, two police constables and an inspector were burnt to death by a mob. The incident once more arouse Mahatma Gandhi's realisation of the unpreparedness of the masses to the satyagraha of his conception. The result was suspension of the first non-cooperation movement and a five-day fast.

For Unity

Hindu-Muslim differences and communal riots in different parts of the country in 1924 led to a twenty-one days fast. It was undertaken in Delhi at the residence of Maulana Mahomed Ali. Never before in the public life of India did an act of self-immolation by an individual stir the conscience of the country's leaders so deeply An all-party conference was hastily summoned, and on the leaders pledging "to do their utmost to ensure that his resolutions are carried out and all violators strictly condemned," the fast was given up.

In November 1925 Mahatma Gandhi discovered an error among the inmates of Sabarmati Ashram and this led to a seven-days fast.

Communal Award

In 1932, Mahatma Gandhi was serving a term of imprisonment at Yervada Jail, when the Communal Award was announced. He decided to stake his life to avert the disaster of an electoral division among Hindu ranks. A fast unto death was undertaken. No food was to be taken, save water with or without salt or soda, from the noon of September 20.

Five days later, the Poona Pact was signed, as a result of which the depressed classes agreed to forego separate electorates on the assurance of constitutional safeguards. A Government communique issued later conveyed official affirmation and acceptance of the pact. The fast was broken, and the Harijan movement was born for the removal of the social disabilities of the depressed classes.

There can be no doubt as to the triumph of this fast. It unsettled a settled constitutional fact and whipped Hindu society into a vigorous campaign for removal of untouchability. Reforms achieved under the stress of the fast would perhaps, in the ordinary course, have taken a decade to bring about.

Hardly two months had passed, when Gandhiji entered upon another fast because the jail authorities refused permission to Appa Saheb Patwardhan to do scavenger's work. The authorities yielded before he had fasted two days.

Meantime, the work of Harijan reform went apace. From distant Malabar Kelappan started satyagraha for securing Harijans' entry into the famous temple at Guruvayur. An announcement went forth from Mahatma Gandhi that a fast would be inevitable if orthodoxy was unrelenting. Conservatism was surmounted and the people of Guruvayur voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of removal of restrictions.

Rajkot Ordeal

But in May, the same year, Mahatma Gandhi went on a self-purificatory fast for 21 days. It was "a heart prayer for purification of myself and my associates for greater vigilance and watchfulness in connection with the Harijan cause." Government released Gandhiji on the same day. The fast was successfully concluded on May 29 at "Parnakuti" in Poona.

In July 1934, an irate reformer attacked an opponent of Harijan movement with a lathi. Mahatma Gandhi was pained at the betrayal of violence and undertook a seven days' fast as 'penance for the intolerance shown by opponents towards one another."

The next fast in chronological order is that connected with the Rajkot incident in 1939 directed against the ruler of this small Kathiawar State on March 3. Viceroy's intervention led to the appointment of Sir Maurice Gwyer as arbitrator and the fast was given up on the fifth day. Sir Maurice's award upheld Gandhiji's contention, but two months later, Gandhiji declared that he had detected a tinge of violence in his fast, and, therefore, considered the pact null and void.

Medical Science Baffled!

On February 10, 1943 Mahatma Gandhi, while under detention at the Aga Khan Palace, started "a fast according to capacity." This was of twenty-one days' duration. It was an appeal over the Government to God for justice. The whole of India was shaken to its depths. An all-party conference at Delhi demanded his release. Three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. N. R. Sarker resigned their seats in protest against Government's refusal to release the Mahatma.

But Government was adamant. On the contrary, they came out with a charge-sheet against the Congress, holding it responsible for the August disturbances.

Gandhiji's condition worsened from day to day. On the thirteenth day of the fast, in an atmosphere charged with tension and anxiety, the doctors' bulletin ominously announced his condition as "sinking." But amazingly enough the Mahatma rallied and the successful completion of the fast on the twenty-first day was hailed as a miracle of superhuman endeavour that baffled all medical science.

Shorn of its religious phraseology, Mahatma Gandhi's "appeal over Government to God for justice" was nothing but an attempt to compel the attention of the world to the Indian problem—to the injustice heaped upon the Congress and nationalist India by Government. A world too preoccupied with fighting a total war, had little time to spare for poor India's woes. The fast rivetted the

Will Gandhiji Listen To Nehru?

"IS THE WAY OF FAITH THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAIN A NATION?"

What does Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru think of Gandhiji's impending fast?

The following extracts from his Autobiography give his reaction to an earlier fast of Gandhiji and his views on this issue in general:—

"Many months later, early in May, 1933, Gandhiji began his twenty-one-day fast ....

"A few days before beginning his fast he wrote to me, a typical letter which moved me very much. As he asked for a reply I sent him the following telegram:

"YOUR LETTER, WHAT CAN I SAY ABOUT MATTERS I DO NOT UNDERSTAND. I FEEL LOST IN A STRANGE COUNTRY WHERE YOU ARE THE ONLY FAMILIAR LANDMARK AND I TRY TO GROPE MY WAY IN DARK BUT I STUMBLE. WHATEVER HAPPENS MY LOVE AND THOUGHTS WILL BE WITH YOU."

"...Again I watched the emotional upheaval of the country during the fast, and I wondered more and more if this was the right method in politics. It seemed to be sheer revivalism, and clear thinking had not a ghost of a chance against it. All India, or most of it, stood reverently at the Mahatma and expected him to perform miracle after miracle and put an end to untouchability and get swaraj and so on—and did precious little itself. And Gandhiji did not encourage others to think; his insistence was only on purity and sacrifice. I felt I was drifting further and further away from him mentally, in spite of my strong emotional attachment to him. Often enough he was guided in his political activities by an unerring instinct. He had the flair for action, but was the way of faith the right way to train a nation? It might pay for a short while, but in the long run?"

attention of the world on India, made them sit up and take notice of the happenings in India.

Injustice In World

Why does Mahatma Gandhi contemplate a fast at this juncture? Those in close touch with him think that he is anguished at the prevailing atmosphere of untruth, violence and corruption all round.

The political deadlock persists and his efforts to persuade authority to accept his ideas for Congress co-operation during the war have come to nought. In the alternative, the move to secure the goodwill and help of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League in "the struggle for independence" has also virtually failed. Starvation and destitution prevail in several parts of the country. Gross profiteering goes on in the midst of poverty and social degradation.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have remarked: "My heart is heavily grieved by the injustice, exploitation and falsehood prevailing and increasing day by day in the world. The best remedy for it is to awaken the good elements in the whole world. Collective civil disobedience is the way for it, but it is not possible today. It is very likely that such collective activity will result in violence. If you are able to avoid unofficial falsehood and injustice, Government falsehood and injustice will be no more. I feel I must do penance by fasting."

One is staggered at the wide "jurisdiction" of this fast and the apparent hopelessness of the cause. Can this be a final act of self-immolation to crown his crowded life, prompted by a feeling of frustration? How can he affect the conduct of the entire world by his fast. One wonders, with impatience.

But if Gandhiji's own past utterances on the technique of fasting are any guidance then, one feels encouraged that the objective of the present contemplated fast may not be so vague nor so wide in its applicability.

Against Lovers

In one of his statements in the past, Mahatma Gandhi has stated, "fasting and satyagraha have well-defined limits. You cannot fast against a tyrant, for it will be a species of violence done to him. Fasting can only be resorted to against a lover, not to extort rights but to reform him, as when a son fasts for a father who drinks. I have fasted to reform those who loved me. But I will not start to reform, say, General Dyer, who not only does not love me but who regards himself as my enemy."

If this statement is any guidance, then the present fast can only apply primarily to those who love him and whom he seeks to reform in other words, his followers and fellow-countrymen.

Meanwhile, the agitation in the public mind finds expression in the daily press which is filled with controversy on the ethics of fasting. All the old arguments for and against are being marshalled. We are once again told that fasting is a form of coercion, that it is psychological violence, and therefore, a direct violation of his twin-principle of truth and non-violence.

Ethics Of Fasting

To these arguments Mahatma Gandhi's reply has been "Fasting is a satyagrahi's ultimate weapon. Why should it be a blackmail when a man under a sense of wrong crucifies his flesh?" "Fasting is part of my being, and as I hold it, it has been, to a large or small extent of every seeker of Truth. I am making an experiment in "ahimsa" on a scale, perhaps, unknown in history. That I may be wholly wrong is quite possible, but quite irrelevant to the present purpose. So long as I am not conscious of the error, but, on the contrary, am sure, as far as it is humanly possible to be, of being in the right, I must go on with my pursuit to the farthest end."

Gandhiji has, however, conceded that "even fasts may take the form of coercion. But there is nothing in the world that does not lend itself to abuse. The human being is a mixture of good and evil, Jekyll and Hyde. But there is the least likelihood of abuse when it is a matter of self-suffering."

Gandhiji's actions are prompted by intuition, and most often, baffle all normal standards of logic and even consistency. He alone is the judge of what he does, ultimately.

As long ago as 1934 he had declared: "I should work single-handed in the implicit faith that what I fail to make clear to my countrymen to-day, shall be clear to them some day of itself, or, if God wills it, through some apt word, which He may put in my mouth, or some prompt work which He may prompt me to do."

Echoes of these thoughts are heard in the present state of Mahatma Gandhi's mind. But one still hopes for the supremacy of realism and for the abandonment of the idea of fast.

The Chief Who Is Also The 'Big Brother'; Free Soul Who Is A Slave To His Watch

Jawaharlal Nehru The Man!

By K. RAMA RAO,

Who, as Editor of "National Herald" had unrivalled opportunities of coming into contact with Pandit Nehru.

I must first explain and apologize. In the editorial columns of the "National Herald", we were under instructions not to refer to Jawaharlal Nehru as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was because he was so deeply and intimately associated with the paper, and that mental habit has stuck on to me.

* * *

Today he is celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday in a British jail, where his imprisonment is running into the third year. Unlike Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru has a keen personal appreciation of days and dates. Whenever the birthday of a niece or a nephew, a friend or a colleague falls due, he writes or sends a telegram. It is an English habit, you may say, but it sweetens life to do so.

* * *

Jawaharlal Nehru would not like to be reminded that he is entering on his 55th year. He would prefer to continue to be a Youth Leader. The weight of a grandfatherhood is not going to bend him down. The Nehrus dislike to be interrogated about their health. They make it their business to be healthy.

* * *

If to be great is to be misunderstood, Jawaharlal is really great. I mean, too, in the smaller things of life. He does by no means command a divine temper, and he has left a few scars all over India. But, perhaps, his victims received the outbursts of his temper on the whole in good humour. When Voltaire slapped an importunate publisher of books and the man began to protest, his secretary walked up to him to intervene and told the publisher that he should regard it as a great privilege that he had been slapped by the greatest man of Europe then alive.

* * *

Stories of his ebullitions and outbursts of temper can be multiplied. One day he was to meet a huge crowd in a village in that hottest of hot districts, Guntur, in Andhra. In order to protect him against heat, a small covering made up of palmyra leaves had been put up just above. He came, looked around and saw the crowd baking in the heat. Immediately he jumped up, threw the covering down, and shouted that he had not gone so "soft" as not to be able to stand the heat. And he went on speaking for an hour or two in that inferno. When he tours the countryside of the United Provinces, he covers hundreds of miles in a single day, and speaks at dozens of meetings. He is never tired. He hates the presence of police making 'bandobust' at his meetings. And when he knows that they are taking down notes of his speeches, he speaks at his Congress best in order to spite them.

* * *

Regularity in respect of keeping appointments and engagements is not a very strong point with us. Jawaharlal Nehru is incapable of being anything but regular. It is part of his daily efficiency drive, which he instils into the minds of his fellow-workers. He answers letters scrupulously. If he promises to address a meeting at midnight in winter, he will be there on the stroke of the clock. If he un-

(Continued on Page 6)

"...If you are able to avoid unofficial falsehood and injustice, Government falsehood and injustice will be no more..."

"...I feel I must do penance by fasting"

From One D-Day To Another?

POST-WAR AIMS OF BIG POWERS

(By Visualiser)

D-day! Cherbourgh! Paris! Aachen! The Allied armour is simply rolling back the Panzers. Nothing will stem the tide. The destination is in sight. The United Nations are on the threshold of victory. A Victory for the Allied might over the crumbling Nazi edifice. Yes, sir! It all sounds well and everybody has reason to feel jubilant over the fact that the ruthless Fascist organisation is finally being overwhelmed and rubbed out. But the pity of it is that every crest has a hollow!

As the day of victory is fast approaching, the spirit of domination is taking hold of the leaders of the United Nations. (China must be excluded in all my references to United Nations, for reasons well-known and which do not demand any repetition.) It is becoming more and more clear that they are out for world supremacy.

Churchill and Roosevelt have jointly and independently made many declarations, early in the beginning of this war, assuring freedom and self-determination to every section of the world; every nation was to exercise a sovereign sway over the affairs, economic, social, and spiritual. All these laudable principles for which they stood are now thrown to the winds. The world-acclaimed Atlantic Charter was the bright beginning and the unfitting finale was the "Dumbarton Oaks" and "Bretton Woods", which stink with exploitation of weaker elements. They constitute a flagrant breach of democratic principles, for the establishment and maintenance of which this war is being fought.

Security Council

Let us examine for a moment what this Oaks Agreement is. One stated succinctly. The following are the salient features:—

Firstly, the creation of a Security Council, the permanent members of which will be the Big Four, with France added on in due course, and six non-permanent nations to be elected for two years by a General Assembly, composed of all Freedom-loving states. The onus of maintaining International peace "with the least diversion of World's human and economic resources" rests purely with this Council, and accordingly they will have "full powers to put down aggression by any means, including Air, Naval and Land action, without reference to the views of all "United Nations."

Secondly, the Security Council will be advised on all matters of Military needs, regulations of armament and possible disarmament by a Military Staff Committee, consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the Big Four and France.

The General Assembly is not an important organisation as it will have only advisory functions and even its power of recommendation is limited.

These proposals are supplemented by a number of loopholes deliberately devised and meant to be exploited by the 'Presiding Deities' of the Security Council, viz. The Big Three. One or two examples of such lacunae will suffice to show, that the same spirit of domination which undermined the foundation of world peace, is at work and guides every move of the United Nations.

"Domestic"!

Para 7 (Chapter 8 Section A) regarding maintenance of International peace and security runs thus:

"Provision of paragraph one to six of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within domestic jurisdiction of the matter concerned".

This para, viewed in the light of what is happening in India amounts to a clear betrayal of the interests of subject nations. India, with a population of 400 millions is to be treated merely as a domestic concern of Britain and her case for freedom cannot be taken up by the Security Council.

Dealing with the Regional arrangements, the Agreement lays down that "nothing in the Charter should preclude the existence of Regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to maintenance of International Peace and security, provided such arrangements and activities are consistent with the principles of the organisation".

As for the overriding prerogative of the Security Council to employ the armed forces as it thinks fit, the less said the better. If history is any guide, no smaller nation can sit complacent over this arrangement. Within the last decade we have witnessed the overthrow of the Spanish Republic by Franco, for whom Churchill even now has nothing but a paternal pat of encouragement; the Italian campaign of Abyssinia; secession of Austria and betrayal of Czechoslovakia the closure of Burma Road, the vital supply route to China, when she was being harassed by the Japanese hordes. Some of these had the full backing or rather sanction of Britain and all these outrages were allowed to be perpetrated in the name of Peace. If Peace can thus be prostituted for selfish ends of a big power where is the question of peace and democracy?

Small Boys And Prefects

Finally, but no less important, is the fact that no agreement was reached about the Council voting on a charge of aggression against a permanent member! Surely, no agreement will be reached on this point as it will not be in the interest of the Big Three. Imperialists all! Britain, U.S.A., Russia; Imperialists of different shades.

As a Labour Peer stated, "The Security Council would be an organisation for keeping small boys in order by prefects who would themselves be exempt from the rules they would administer.

In short, the Dumbarton Oaks Agreement is based on the same principle as of the League of Nations, and is going to function in the same spirit. The Covenant did not serve to stop effectively all the warring elements from creating trouble and the present Agreement will not improve matters much. The resignation of certain powers from the old League just before the war was a natural corollary to the injustices meted out by and consequent lack of confidence in Britain and France, who sat at the helm of the League Council. So long as the United Nations fail to command the confidence of smaller states, these Agreements and plans may safely be relegated to W.P.B.!

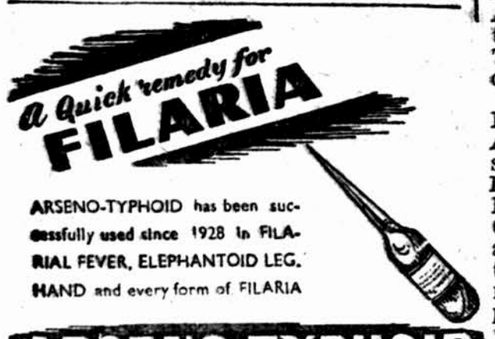
India And Bretton Woods

The Monetary Conference of "Bretton Woods" is a similar eye-wash. We know, what our representatives Shroff and Shanmugham, were able to do at the Conference. India's claim to utilise the Sterling Balances that stand to her credit, as she deems fit, was simply not entertained. The very fact that India was given the opportunity to represent her point of view appears to be a favour and she was to expect nothing more. It is now reported that Indian Scientists are on a mission in England eagerly buying up old radios:—the fancy value of all this scrap to be set off against sterling credits! Britain, whether creditor or debtor, has the same patronising and authoritarian air and just dictates terms either way. And that is Democracy with a capital D.

It will be interesting to note that amidst this big show of post-war planning, the Big Three are at a cut-throat game trying to outwit one another. Britain is endeavouring to establish status quo ante; U.S.A. is manoeuvring for monopoly of World trade; and Russia is playing for a lion's share of the sinews. The clash of interest is significant between Russia and Britain and unfortunately for Churchill, he is up against a very tough person—Stalin. It is going to be a job for Britain to get Russia to agree or acquesce in her plans. Russia is holding the Ace of the Trump suit and will play that to her best advantage definitely. That Ace may well decide the shape of things to come.

While that is the case of Russia, Britain's dealings with her Atlantic Ally in respect of Lease-lend transactions are equally disconcerting. England gets 60 per cent of the lease-lends from America—by the way, China is getting only 10 per cent and Churchill indicts, that with all this great help, his Eastern Ally is not able to stop the rot on the Nipponese Front!—and the latter is prevented from having any direct dealing with subject countries of Britain—a judicious way of monopolising the markets.

Power politics is a fascinating but treacherous game. It is fascinating so long as the going is good; but when once the design does not turn out as expected, there is no knowing where it may lead do. One thing is certain and that is WAR.



Should Women Smoke?

Three Types Who Do!

By PILOO F. VAKHARIA

MODERN-Eve imitates man in every walk of life; she drives a motor-truck, wears trousers, goes to races and gambles like a man, goes to offices and grubs along, she even plays billiards and bridge and swears like men. And now, why shouldn't she smoke?

Among the female of the species there are all sorts of smokers. There is the confirmed smoker who smokes like a chimney night and day. When not smoking, she has that vacant look on her face. This dame does not wait for the man to pull out his cigarette-case and offer her one, but smartly rakes out her own case from her purse, clicks it open and holds it out to her friend, and of course waits for him to strike the match! The habit has really got her, holy smokes! She does not mind where she smokes; whether it be a picture-house or a train or a tram in the office or in a shop. Smoking here, and smoking there, and smoking everywhere, till she has nicotine-stained fingers, suffers from loss of appetite and even sleep, and I suppose she adds one more nail into her coffin every time she takes an additional puff. What's more, when she talks, even her breath smells of tobacco,—not very refined for a lady! My lady has become such an expert, that she can distinguish between Egyptian and American tobacco, and discusses at length about the different flavours of different baccy.

Now we come to the damsel who smokes when in distress. With a sigh she picks out a "Lucky Stike" offered to her by a sympathetic friend, she delicately takes a whiff or two and wistfully scans the heavens. Of course, she merely seeks to drown her sorrow in smoke, or perhaps she is trying hard to forget an unhappy incident. Lady, smoking might help you for a few minutes, but how about trying to discipline your mind instead!

Have you met the girl who would really like to try her hand at smoking, but she is rather scared of the gossiping tongues of the 'Soonamais' and 'Dorabjis', so she selects the picture-house for her secret designs. When the lights are off, and there is no signs of danger around, she cautiously extracts a cigarette and with a cough and splutter she inhales, looking as guilty as a man who has just committed a murder. Before leaving the picture-house she quickly chews half-a-dozen peppermints to clean the tell-tale breath. I wonder, how much she enjoys her cigarettes?

Then, I remember, what a friend of mine once said: "If I smoked I would do it just to show off." Well, it takes all sorts of smokers to make this world.

Personally, I think there is nothing more soothing than an after lunch or dinner smoke, or a cigarette now and again when sitting and chatting with friends. But the best smoke is the 'inspiration-smoke'—when you are trying to figure out a knotty problem or else racking your brains over an article, while you pause to think, there is nothing more soothing than a cigarette.

Do not become a slave to this habit, when once acquired it is difficult to break off.

Jawaharlal Nehru The Man!

(Continued from Page 5)

dertakes to turn in an anonymous editorial for the paper, the editor may feel assured that he can take the day off, for the article would surely come in at the promised time. Not many editors can say the same thing about their friends and customers.

* * *

Jawaharlal Nehru's sense of the use of time is painfully strict. The only slavery he acknowledges is slavery to his watch. The only slavery he acknowledges is slavery to discipline. It is, I take it, a part of his rationalist outlook. I know instances of his refusal to meet crowds flocking at railway stations to receive him, unless they are properly lined up in rows. He would not address a public meeting, unless it has settled down to pin-drop silence, and he would jump from place to place till all are properly seated, and have got into the mood to listen.

* * *

Jawaharlal Nehru lacks neither moral nor physical courage. In moral courage, if he has a rival or a superior, it can only be Mahatma Gandhi. In physical courage, he is of the lion brand. In that famous election of 1937, when the whole cohorts of the Rajah of Bobbili turned out on elephant-back to attack Giri's batalion of buffalo-mounted Congressmen, a fight royal seemed to be certain. Suddenly Jawaharlal jumped into the fray and was going to punch the first elephant and the first man he got near to. Even the mighty men of Bobbili were startled at the courage of a man who did not have even a 'danda' in his hand. The police who had more to fear from the Chief Minister of Madras, who was Girl's rival candidate, than the constantly jail-going Pandit, intervened, saying that they could tolerate any excesses that pleased the Bobbili men to commit, but one blow on Jawaharlal Nehru and rifles would get going at the Rajah's men. History was not recorded a greater victory for buffalos over elephants.

* * *

Apparently stand-offish to the extent of being considered a snob, Jawaharlal Nehru is full of the milk of human kindness. To his fellow workers in the Congress, he is not only the Chief but also the Big Brother. A good deal of his time is spent in composing their quarrels and giving them wholesome advice on team work. He employs his time constantly in looking into the details of their lives, and the big and small deeds of kindness and mercy he does are innumerable. While on active service, he makes no difference between colonel and corporal. If a fellow worker can ride a horse in a procession, he would rather give it to him than keep it to himself. He looks after the commissariat with the keenness of a quartermaster-general. If a Congress volunteer is ill, he goes to his house and arranges for his treatment. His kindness to animals is almost proverbial. He has a trained equestrian's skill in looking after that noble animal.

* * *

One thing which he hates more than any other, is the tremendous waste at our lunches and dinners. You have only to compare the hall after an Indian dinner is over, with a hall after an English dinner and you will realize our criminal tendencies in this matter. We waste more than we eat. I am all out for permanent rationing in this country.

* * *

What is Jawaharlal's religion? One day an English editor with whom I was working, spoke to me somewhat like this: "You say Jawaharlal Nehru is a secularist and an atheist. But read his books. How often he makes you think that he is a great believer!" The truth is the religion of Jawaharlal is the religion of a scientist, who is struck by awe and wonder at the unity and uniformity of Nature. It is the religion of a poet, who is impressed by the grandeur of the mountains, the calmness of the desert, the loveliness of the forest, the silence of the starry deep. The Ultimate One of the Sankhya conception or the Personal Deity of the Bhakti-Margi is not for him. Organized religion, he has no use for. He says, "it invariably becomes a vested interest and thus inevitably a reactionary, opposing change and progress." He agrees with Romain Rolland that "Scepticism itself, when it proceeds from vigorous natures true to the core when it is an expression of strength and not of weakness, joins in the march of the Grand Army of the religious Soul."

* * *

One of the few things for which we can be a little grateful to the British Government is that, by periodically imprisoning our political leaders it not only gives them much-needed rest-cures but also gives them an opportunity to devote time to things of the spirit. Friends have been pointing out that Jawaharlal is a much better Hindu today than he ever was before. It is because, thanks to the time he has been doing in jail, and also thanks to the guidance of his late brother-in-law, Mr. R. S Pandit, deep as a scholar and pugnacious as a Brahmin, he has found time to study the Hindu scriptures. Strip them of their accretions, you find in them the true religion after which the human soul has been in incessant quest throughout the ages. It is the Religion of Humanism, and Jawaharlal's is essentially that—"Hindustan Times."

MENSO GOVT. REGD

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2 CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy. Bomi Pharmacy Bombay

Allied Drive On Fortress Of Venlo

Conciliation Committee

Personnel Will Be Announced Next Week: Sapru To Be Chairman

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

It is understood that, in connection with the personnel of the Conciliation Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is corresponding with various non-parties leaders and expects to announce the names of members on December 2nd or 3rd.

As soon as the names are announced, it is understood, he will get in touch with the leaders of the various parties like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Savarkar and others.

It is expected that the Committee will include some former High Court judges. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be the Chairman of the Committee.—A.P

"NAGPUR TIMES" WINS APPEAL

Securities Forfeiture Order Set Aside By Highcourt

NAGPUR, Nov. 25

The C. P. Government's order forfeiting the securities of the "Nagpur Times" totalling Rs. 1.750 following the publication of its Jubbulpore correspondent's report regarding communications between the Government and security prisoners in Jubbulpore jail has been set aside by a Full Bench of the Nagpur Hig Court consisting of Justice Niyogi. Justice Bose and Justice Hameon.

Their Lordships were "satisfied that the words in question did not constitute confidential information as defined under D.I.R. section 25 subsection One of the Indian Press Emergency Act of 1931."

The Lordships issued no order to the cost of the suit.

The "Nagpur Times's" second application praying for contempt of court action against the Chief Secretary was rejected. "as no bad faith on the Chief Secretary's part was postulated."—A. P.

NATIONAL GOVT. ONLY REMEDY

Bombay Mayor's Reply To Calcutta Civic Reception

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Replying to the Civic Reception given to the Mayors who have come here in connection with the Mayors' Conference, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, observed that without a National Government the obstacles and difficulties in the way of their civic life could not be removed. He however, emphasised that if important Municipal Corporations like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi united and had a co-ordinated plan for a free, happy and prosperous civic life, no power on earth could come in their way.

It is understood that Mr Nagindas Master will move a resolution at the Mayors' Conference opining that without a National Government no progress in civic life was possible.

MAYORS' CONFERENCE OPENS

The fourth session of the All India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference began at the Central Municipal Office to-day under the presidency of Mr. A. L Poddar Mayor of Calcutta.

Mr. Poddar said that he would move at the conference a resolution urging the delegation of the right of the provincial legislature to pass enactments in respect of corporate bodies and to provide a constituent convention composed of the members of the Corporation and the representatives of the Government who shall, for all intents and purposes, work as a statutory committee with rights to extend or to curtail the powers and functions of the Corporation "If we can achieve this, we shall be able to rescue our corporate bodies from the inflictions and prejudices of political hegemony. This will be a step towards proper self-determination.'"—A. P.

Leuna Oil Plant Bombed

LONDON, Nov. 25: It is officially announced that more than a thousand heavy bombers accompanied by more than a thousand fighters today attacked the Leuna synthetic oilplant and marshalling yards at Bingen west of Mainz—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Previous Closing	.....	21.67
Today's Opening	.....	21.70
Difference	.....	+03
Today's Closing	.....	21.71
Difference	.....	+04

Germans Order Evacuation Of Saarburg

"Defensive Fighting At Aachen Approaching Its Climax" Says Berlin Communique

LONDON, November 25.

Here are the latest reports from Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Western fronts:

Twentyfirst Army group headquarters, (Saturday).

General Dempsey's troops gained another two to three-thousand yards overnight in their drive on the vital Dutch German border fortress of Venlo. They now hold the line running through Maasbree Blerick (less than two miles west of Venlo) to the west of Grubbenhorst.

BUTZDORF OCCUPIED

Third United States Army Headquarters, Nov. 25:—General Patton's troops are locked in battle with counter-attacking German tanks and infantry today two miles east of the Saar river after their sudden crossing in the vicinity of Postroff and Baerendorf, 27 miles south of Saarbrucken.

Further north, General Patton's infantry to-day cleaned up the German town of Butzdorf 14 miles south-east of the Luxembourg border and captured a number of powerfully fortified pillboxes

Prisoners report that German military authorities have ordered all civilians to evacuate the threatened city of Saarburg starting at noon to-day. Thirteen miles south-east of Stavold, General Patton's infantry made a three mile advance to clear Bois d'Albestroff.

Saarburg referred to above which is inside Germany north-west of Merzig and not Saarebourg which is in France.—Reuter.

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Nov. 25.—General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day states, "Allied advance continues north-east of Venlo despite very extensive enemy mining and road demolition. In Geilenkirchen area fighting continues. Stubborn opposition is being met west of Julich around the villages of Bourheim and Oslar both of which are still in enemy hands. Our forces have taken Pattern and Lohn.—Reuter.

"BERLIN COMMUNIQUE"

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—To-day's German 'communique' said: "Defensive fighting at Aachen is approaching its climax. The Americans yesterday brought up new forces from the rear of their positions to the sector between Geilenkirchen and Eschweiler and attempted to improve their operational bases for the continuance of their offensive.—Reuter.

Grievances Of Postal Staff

Inquiry Into Bombay Employees' Conditions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25

A committee has been appointed to enquire into the grievances of the postal staff in Bombay. Mr. Krishna Prasada, Postmaster-General, Bombay, is chairman; the members are Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour Welfare Adviser, Labour Department, Government of India, and Mr. Qadir, Deputy Financial Adviser, Communications.

The Committee is expected to start work almost immediately. It is recalled that Mr. N. M. Joshi asked a short notice question in the Assembly this session on the notice served by the Bombay Postmen's Union and the Bombay Post Office Lower Grade Staff Union under the Trade Disputes Act.—A. P.

GOEBBELS ON GERMANY'S ONLY ALTERNATIVE

LONDON, Nov. 25: The German News Agency to-day quoted Dr. Goebbels as saying that Germany had mastered her difficulties and regained "her old defensive vigour."

Dr. Goebbels who was making the speech after a tour of Germany's badly bombed towns, added "This summer and autumn have put us to test as we never had been tested before in this war. But we are by no means out of the wood.

Germany has won three precious months in which to gear up again her fighting machine to full pitch. Every day's delay thus won increases our chances to bring those newly mobilised forces into play. Without doubt one of the gravest problems facing us to-day is the Allied air offensive.

To-day there is no alternative for the German people but to fight fanatically."—Reuter.

SAVARKAR LEAVES FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. V D Savarkar the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail today to interview H. E. the Viceroy.—United Press.

Nazi Air Activity Over S. England

LONDON, Nov. 25: The Air Ministry stated "during the period from dawn yesterday up to seven o'clock this morning, there has been German air activity directed against Southern England. Damage and casualties have been reported."—Reuter.

CABINET CRISIS IN CANADA

Govt. In No Danger Of Defeat Says War Services Minister

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.

Canada's Cabinet crisis described as the most serious in 20 years had not been resolved last night although there are indications that there may be no immediate break in Government ranks.

The crisis has arisen from the Canadian Government's partial adoption of Conscription which led to open disturbances in the French speaking province of Quebec and hasty summoning of the caucus of Liberal Party members from Quebec province. After the meeting of Liberals Major-General La Fleche, Minister for National War Services, said he was certain Government was in no danger of defeat

The Prime Minister Mr. MacKenzie King announced he had not yet accepted the resignation of the Air Minister Charles G. Power as he wanted to give the matter very careful consideration.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICANS 12½ MILES FROM KALEWA

KANDY, Nov. 25.

The S E A C "communique" today states", Northern Burma: Troops of the 38th Chinese Division yesterday took four more strongpoints at Bhamo. Two of these were south of the airstrip and the third was north of the strip where the wedge in the enemy's defences has been enlarged Against stiff opposition troops of the 36th British Division advanced 200 yards towards Pinwe.

Chindwin Front: East African forces advancing on Kalewa through the Gorge of the Myitha River against stiff opposition are within 12-1/2 miles of Kalewa. Patrols and artillery were again active around Buthidaung.—A. P.

TWO WELFARE COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25

Two Welfare Committees for Bombay known as the "Welfare Committee for Indian Seamen at Bombay and "Welfare Committee for British and Allied Seamen at Bombay" have been set up by the Government of India.—A. P.

PT. SHUKLA TAKEN TO MANDLA

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Pandit R. S. Shukla, Ex-Premier of the Central Provinces, who has been undergoing treatment in the General Hospital, Madras for nasal trouble was taken to Mandla (C.P.) by the Grand Trunk Express today on discharge.—A. P.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 25.—Pathan soldiers serving in Paiforce have received a visit from the Governor of the North-west Frontier Province Sir George Cunningham.

Mudaliar Pooh-Poohs Demand For National Govt.

In Name Of Discipline, Slavish Mentality Is Coming Into Existence, He Says In His Address To Patna University

PATNA, Nov. 25.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Supply Member, Government of India in his convocation address to the Patna University to-day said that talking of the immediate future of India in the Political World, it seemed to him speaking quite frankly, that under the existing conditions the slogan "or parrot cry of a 'national government' is not likely to contribute to any positive results."

View points were so startlingly different from each other, Sir Ramaswamy said, proposals were so radically antagonistic, that progress was not possible unless some basic commonality emerged from a consideration of all those warring jargons, ideas and ideologies.

"Is it not then time," he asked, "that a few gentlemen, say, a dozen or score, comparatively free from bias, without much commitment to party labels or particular ideals sit together, examine the contradictory proposals that now are holding the field and put forward suggestions or solutions for the future?

Will it not do some good if the nature of the fears and the apprehensions expressed by the various communities is frankly assessed and equally frankly admitted where they are proved to be genuine, and that on that basis the proposals are examined and alternative solutions put forward?

Will not a report of such a kind by such a body be of the highest assistance when leaders of parties meet, as they ultimately must, to come to agreements and to draft the future constitutional structure of this country.

"UNBRIDGEABLE GULFS"

On the other hand, if protagonists of diametrically opposite views were to meet time after time and disclose to the public and to the world unbridgeable gulfs of differences, nothing more tangible, if not as disastrous, will result than that which was the fate of the two goats that tried to cross the same narrow bridge from opposite directions. If such a committee of qualified and experienced gentlemen drawn from various classes and communities and with comparatively free and unbiased minds were to take up the task, I have no doubt that all men of goodwill and earnest patriotism and all those in authority will contribure whatever is necessary and possible to help them in their task."

Sir Ramaswamy pleaded for independent thinking. "We are fighting", he said, "the Axis forces, the Fascist agencies, which have regimented thought and volition among the people whom they have under their sway, and the foremost objective of the fight is to free these people from the tyrannical discipline of thought and action under which they are are suffering ** Are we so certain, that the Fascist mentality is not abroad among us to-day; that many of us are not victims to regimented thought, that the habit of independent decision is fast passing out of the people, that in the name of discipline—a very good thing in itself—a slavish mentality is coming into existence? The escape from the slavish mentality is the first requisite for achieving communal unity and political freedom.

I plead and I plead strongly that the intellectuals of this land should come forward and express their opinions freely without the fear that either they will be ridiculed or that they will find themselves in a hopeless minority."—A.P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S., and other Officers and pretty, rich virgins and widows 18 to 40 years of all religions, castes and Provinces Happy Marriage 7, Beadon Road Lahore. 1048

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: —Ayurvedic Homoeopathic Unani, Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 6517

ASTROLOGY.

Four Questions Rs. 1/4. General Character-reading 2/-, Annual-reading monthly details 2/8, send Birth-date. All-India Astrological Office, Post Box 573. KARACHI (SIND). 6578

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Immediately experienced and influential Agents for organising Fire, Accident and Life business in Punjab U. P., Behar and Bengal. Apply stating particulars of qualifications, experience and terms acceptable to Lala Karam Chand Thapar, Managing Director, Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd., and Mahabir Insurance Co., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 860

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

U. P. Engineering Institute. Thakurganj Lucknow: Applications invited from I.Sc. (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Engineering Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E. A. M. I. Struct. E., A.M.I. Mech, E. and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations (recognised by Government of India). Session January 1945. Competent Staff. Hostel arrangements, Scholarships. Free Prospectus from Director. 1077

Get London, American degrees, Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. 5835

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Books lent by post, (English, Tamil, Hindi), Rs. 12 per annum. BI—POST Library 49, Sarojini St., Coimbatore. 6423

8TH WEEK
MAZHAR ART PRODUCTIONS' SOCIAL
BARI BAAT
Producer-Director:
MAZHAR KHAN
Suvarnalata, Ulhas, Yakub
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7, & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 p.m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 5 p.m.
An EVERGREEN Release

THIRD WEEK
REGAL The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Cooled: 'Ph. 35017
At 4 and 8-45 p.m.

Starring:
JENNIFER JONES
in her Award-winning role
Rates: Rs. 4, 2 and 1
EXTRA SHOWS: Sunday and Monday 10 a.m.
Rates Rs. 2-8, 1-4 and As. 10

CAPITOL SUNDAY 10 a.m.
"THE WAY OF ALL FLESH"
Starring:
AKIM TAMIROFF

11TH WEEK
RANJIT'S
SHAHENSHAH
BABAR
KHURSHID,
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
SUSHIL KUMAR
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Today and Tomorrow Matinee At 1-30 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30
AJIT Release

Reduction In Cloth Ceiling Price

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING.
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Prices declined on scattered selling due to the exceptionally favourable war news over the holiday, and then staadied with the tightness of December and lightness of hedges reflecting effects of the Government support programmes. The Office of Price Administration overnight announced price ceiling reductions in cotton and rayon finished piece-goods and established specific price ceilings on infants' and children's clothing. Prices improved on continued tightness of December which reached 21.76. Prices finally declined on increased hedges and the market closed barely steady. December opened at 21.63 and advanced to 21.76. The market finally closed at a net rise of 2 points to a decline of 11 points Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 22.13 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

December 21.67+02, January 21.65+02, March 21.65+05. May 21.66—06 July 21.51—03. October 20.73—11, December highest 21.76+11 (1-9 p.m.), lowest 21.63—02 (10 a.m.), Middling Spot 22.13—.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December 21.70+04, March 21.71+04. Middling Spot 21.20.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

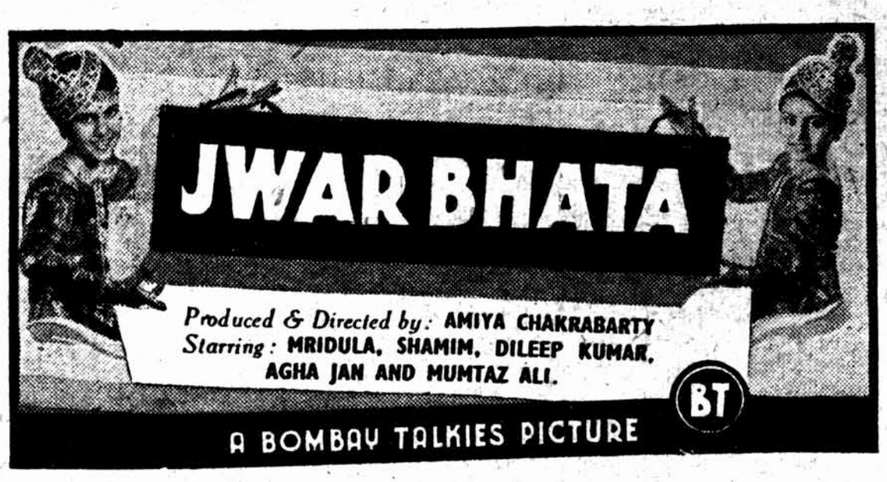
December 21.70, March 21.70, May 21.73.

LONDON BULLION.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

AILING WOMAN
RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY.
Price Rs. 10-10-0 V.P.P. one Rupee Extra.
ENA AGENCY
41, opp. Prathana Samaj Girgaon. BOMBAY 4.
T. No. 22550.

7TH CROWDED WEEK
SOBHAGYA PICTURES SOCIAL
RONAQ
Director: DWARKA KHOSLA
Motilal, Suvarnalata, Chandramohan, Charlie,
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays: 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6 p.m.
An EVERGREEN Release


JWAR BHATA
Produced & Directed by: AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Starring: MRIDULA, SHAMIM, DILEEP KUMAR, AGHA JAN AND MUMTAZ ALI.
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
BT

PREMIERE WEDNESDAY 29th at 1 p.m. **MAJESTIC**
BOOK IN ADVANCE
Daily: 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

The local Cotton Market opened at Rs. 412 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 413/8 under scattered buying. Later on there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 412/4. Tone was quiet

March deliver declined to Rs. 411 and finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. March 412 0 0
I. C. C. May 416 4 0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 575 cent points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I. C. C. March	417/4	412	412/8
I. C. C. May	422/4	417/8	417/12
Karachi March	41/13	41/4	41/4/6

COTTON ARRIVALS

Khandesh 103, Berar 220, Dholeras 100, Sind Punjab 109, Egyptian 4,708, East African 1,436. Total 6,676. Since the beginning of the season 254,726 Bales. Last year same period 185,072 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Khandesh Jarilla 225/50, December-January less Rs. 17/12, Berar 260/70 less Rs. 12/15, Dec.-Jan. Punjab 280 F. Rs. 375/410 December-January contract Rs. 70/72 over March contract Punjab 289 F. Saw Gin Rs. 400/470, Rs. 110/20 over March for Dec.-Jan. delivery contract. Sindh N. T. Rs. 350/80 Nov.-Dec. Rs. 50/52 on December-January Rs. 45/55 on Sindh Saw Gin Rs. 400/20, December-January Rs. 75/85 over March contract.

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS IN BULLION MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

It is reported that in view of excessive speculation in the Bullion Market and the inaction of the Board against reckless trading, no business was reported to-day in Gold and Silver sections: The recent rise engineered by professional bulls in Silver quotations is considered to be the root cause of the trouble.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Nov. 25.

Cocoanuts Raw 74, Dry 78, Cocoanut Oil 335, Copra Office 213, Dilpasand 225, Madrasnottam 235, Good Gooda 232/8, Pepper Wynaad 295, Country 290, Dry Ginger Chernad 170, Ernad 160, Coffee Robusta 103.

'SITUATION VACANT'
—and what it means?
Consult MOTILAL & SHOBHANA in the DIAMOND Release
"VIJAY-LAXMI"
The Ultra-modern Social Hit
Now in Popular
2nd MONTH
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m. **MAJESTIC**
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee 1 p.m.

THE KHATAU ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.,
BALLIWALLA GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO
Today, Sunday Nov. 26 at 3-30 P. M. (N. S. T.)
"EKAJ ASHA"
in GUJRATI, from the pen of the celebrated dramatist MANNI LALL PAGAL
Cast includes:
BAI MUNNIBAI, GHULAM SABIR, RANI PREMALATA, MOOLCHAND and CHANDRIKA
MONDAY (27th Nov.) Id day, at 3-30 & 9-30 p. m. (N. S. T.)
"HERR HITLER"
In HINDUSTANI
By PANDIT B. C. MADHUR
Cast includes:—
RANIPREMALATA, SORABJI KERAWALLA JALEJAR, HORMASJI KARANI, MUSTAFA, MOOLCHAND, AZIM and CHANDRIKA
TUESDAY, 28th Nov., at 9-30 p.m. (N.S.T.)
"ANKH-KA-NASHA"
in HINDUSTANI, by the celebrated dramatist, late AGHA HASHR KASHMIREE
Cast includes:
RANIPREMALATA, SARFARAZ HUSAIN, MOOLCHAND, BAI MUNNIBAI GHULAM SABIR; CHANDRIKA, etc.

SUSHILA RANI
INDIA'S MOST GLAMOROUS STAR
Brings to the screen the most pathetic story in the history of women—a story men tremble to relate even in whispers.
in
DRAUPADI
NEW HUNS LTD. PICTURE
Director BABURAO PATEL
Featuring
CHANDRAMOHAN, KANHAIYALAL, MAZHARKHAN, DIXIT, DAVID, BADRI PRASAD, K. N. SINGH, ANANT MARATHE AND RAM GOPAL, the FAMOUS DANCER.
in **6th Popular week at**
Daily 4, 7, 10. **IMPERIAL** BOMBAY Matinee 1-30 p.m. Sundays and also to-morrow.
And also crowding the "LIGHTHOUSE" Ahmedabad.
A DIAMOND PICTURES' Super Release

The Pentangular

Hindus' Amazing Batting Failure

Seven Batsmen Contribute 19 Runs

(By Our Cricket Critic)

The Hindus put up a miserable show against the Muslims in the Pentangular Cricket final at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday. Losing 2 wickets for 2 and then for 68, they collected 203 in all. But for the heroic efforts of Mankad and Kishenchand who contributed 52 and 72 respectively, their total would have been negligible indeed.

Vijay Merchant was lucky as usual with the spin of the coin, which gave him the option of batting or fielding. He chose the former even though he is said to have found the wicket rather wet. Although he had differed from his old skipper C. K. Nayudu in 1938, he followed his example. The result was that half the side, instead of the whole team, was routed for 68 just one run less than the previous record total! I do not blame Vijay at all, just as I did not blame C. K. for his decision to bat. The wisdom of it was ultimately shown, and were it not for the costly fielding mistakes in the fourth innings, the Hindus might have won that year

SAEED AHMED'S FEAT

Saeed Ahmed created a tremendous sensation by dismissing Sohoni and Sarwate with the second and fifth deliveries of his second over with only 2 runs on the board. Isn't it a spectacular analysis?

O	M	R	W
2	2	0	2

Vijay had actualy put Adhikari and himself as Nos 3 and 4 in the batting order. But after the quick dismissal of Sohoni, he sent Sarwate to keep company with Vinoo. The change did not work

MANKAD'S PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT

Adhikari's arrival seemed to turn the tide in favour of the Hindus. Mankad and Adhikari carried on confidently for a while. 55 runs were collected without further loss. Then Amir Elahi changed the complexion of the game suddenly. He claimed a victim in the Baroda player to be followed by Mankad. But before the latter succumbed, Vijay gave away his wicket to Inayat Khan for a nominal score of one. His departure must have acted as a damp squib to Vinoo. Of all the outgoing batsmen the latter had held the post gallantly for nearly an hour and a half to score 52 runs in the bargain in a total of 68.

BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR HINDUS

When everything appeared bleak before the Hindus, Phadkar and Kishenchand got together and stayed the rot in a capital manner. They raised the total to 107 by lunch time. After the interval too they batted confidently. Inayat Khan who had caused the downfall of the Hindu skipper brought about the separation of this well-set pair when the score had reached 134

SPLENDID BATTING BY KISHENCHAND

It would have been perhaps better if Merchant had sent in steady batsmen like Banerji and Hindlekar at this juncture instead of hitters like Rangnekar and C. S. Nayudu. They might have helped Kishenchand, who was batting splendidly, to stem the tide and put up a more substantial total than 203. Khandu and C. S also might have put up a better show at a later stage Any way, there is no excuse granting all the credit due to the Muslim bowlers, Saeed Ahmed, Amir Elahi and Inayat Khan, for the six first class Hindu batsmen to fail for an aggregate contribution of 18 runs.

Kishenchand's was the only bright spot after Mankad, in the whole of the Hindu innings. He scored 72 runs, the highest of his side, in a stay of 173 minutes which included 9 hits to the boundary.

Amir Elahi claimed 5 wickets for 76 runs. But the value of his wickets was really worth their weight in gold

MERCHANT'S MISTAKES HELP MUSLIMS

The Muslims opened their innings with Ibrahim and Anwar Hussain. I do not know why Vijay did not use Sohoni and Banerji more often than he did, and vary the attacks with fast and slow bowlers at opposite ends. Phadkar should also have been tried. However the Muslim batsmen faced the Hindu bowlers confidently. They scored at a fast rate to knock 75 runs in 80 minutes without separation. It is an excellent start for the Muslims. If they bat as well as they did yesterday, they have every chance of winning the tie But cricket is a game of uncertainties Unexpected things may happen to-day

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S GAME

Vijay Merchant having again found luck with the coin decided to take advantage of the plumb pitch and sent out Mankad and Sohoni to open the game. But the stars at the outset seemed to favour the Muslims who accounted for two good wickets of their rivals when they had hardly scored two. Saeed Ahmed was the bowler who was responsible for this feat. This plucky speed-merchant who opened the attack for the Muslims in his second over successfully appealed for l.b.w. against Sohoni (2-1-0) and in the same over also clean-bowled Sarwate at the same total (2-2-0). His analysis at this stage was two wickets for no runs.

Adhikari, who joined Mankad, stayed at the wickets for about 50 minutes during which he scored 14. Keeping Saeed under control the batsman worked up a steady recovery, and as a result of their enterprising efforts 50 appeared on the board in 65 minutes.

The first bowling change was effected when Gazali replaced Saeed. In the following over Inayat replaced him, and Amir took over from Balooch at the opposite end. These changes met with wonderful results.

Adhikari was the first to fall He was caught by Mushtaq, off Amir Elahi, at silly-mid-off (55-3-14).

MERCHANT OUT FOR 1

Merchant was the next man and it appeared that this pair would make a good stand. But that was not to be. The entire stadium received a great shock when India's No. 1 was sent back to the pavilion being caught behind the wickets by Maka off Inayat Khan, when he had hardly opened his account with a single (60-4-1).

A little later Amir accounted for Mankad. That batsman had reached his 50 by a four off Amir, but in the same over was caught by Saeed Ahmed in the slips, off the same bowler (68-5-52).

With Mankad's dismissal the prospects for the Hindus seemed gloomy, half their side being skittled out for a paltry total of 68. Phadkar and Kishenchand then associated themselves into partnership and by the time the game closed for lunch they had carried the score to 107

On resumption of the game after lunch, the Hindu total began to rise though by slow degrees. Hardly an hour had elapsed, when Inayat who had been bowling at good length had his second victim in Phadkar whom he got caught behind the wicket by Maka. (134—6—26).

Rangnekar came next and soon succumbed to Balooch being caught by Inayat in the slips, when the total had advanced by only four runs. (138—7—2).

Despite the Hindu debacle Kishenchand was playing courageously in his usual brilliant style, and reached his 40 a little after the fall of Rangnekar. When Saeed was tried in place of Amir, Kishenchand pulled him in the square-leg for a single and completed his 50. In celebration of this Nayudu drove the same bowler for four and following it up with a brace raised the total to 170

Nayudu exhibited some exhilarating cricket lashing the bowlers all round the wickets. The total passed the 180 mark, mainly due to his hitting. At 186 however, Amir Elahi tempted him out of the crease and missing his aim was clean-bowled. (186—8—26).

Hindlekar came out and played out till the tea interval when the score stood at 187 for eight.

After tea, Kishenchand twice drove Amir Elahi to the off-boundary and pushed the total to 190 mark. The 200 of the game went up the board after four hours and five minutes.

But this was a bad omen for Hindlekar who was declared l.b.w. to Amir Elahi. (200—9—1).

Bannerji, the last man in, had hardly stolen a single when his partner was caught by Mushtaq Ali at mid-off of Amir Elahi. (203—10—72).

MUSLIM INNINGS

Anwar Husein and Ibrahim started the game for the Muslims facing the attack from Bannerji and Sohoni. The first ten went up quickly. At 19, Nayudu replaced Sohoni, and in his third over Anwar Husein with fine drive sent up 30 on the board. A little later with a beautiful four on the square-leg, Ibrahim brought the Muslim total to 40 Sarwate was brought in at this stage. After 55 minutes of the game 50 also were telegraphed on the board

When the stumps were drawn for the day, the Muslims had made 75 for no loss, Ibrahim and Anwar Husein batting with 41 and 27 respectively to their accounts.

HINDUS—FIRST INNINGS

Vinoo Mankad c Saeed Ahmed b Amir Elahi	52
S W Sohoni l.b.w. Saeed Ahmed	0
C T Sarwate b Saeed Ahmed	0
Adhikari c Mushtaq Ali b Amir Elahi	14
V M Merchant c Maka b Inayat Khan	1
Kishenchand c Mushtaq Ali b Amir Elahi	72
Phadkar c Maka b Inayat Khan	26
Rangnekar c Inayat Khan b Balooch	2

Rival Teams

HINDUS

V. M. Merchant (Capt.) D. D. Hindlekar, C. S. Nayudu, S. W. Sohoni, Vinoo Mankad, K. M. Rangnekar, H. R. Adhikari, C. T. Sarwate, S. N. Banerjee, D. G. Phadkar, G. Kishenchand. Reserves: U. M. Merchant, M. K. Mantri, S. G. Shinde,

MUSLIMS

Syed Mushtaq Ali (Capt.), E. S. Maka, Saeed Ahmed, Amir Elahi, Gul Mahomed, Anwar Hussain, M S. Balooch, Abdul Hafeez, K. C. Ibrahim, Inayat Khan, M. E. H. Ghazali. Reserves: H. Nakhuda, A. Mamsa, K. C. Kassim.

The Umpires are J. Patel and J. Birtwistle.

Hours of play are: 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.; 2-15 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.; and 4-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.

C. S. Nayudu b Amir Elahi	26
D D Hindlekar l.b.w. Amir Elahi	1
Bannerji not-out	1
Extras	6
Total	203

Fall of wickets: 1/2; 2/2; 3/55; 4/60; 5/68; 6/134; 7/138; 8/186. 9/200: 10/203.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Saeed Ahmed	17	10	22	2
Balooch	24	8	46	1
Anwar Husein	1	0	2	0
Gazali	1	0	6	0
Inayat Khan	26	10	43	2
Amir Elahi	22.1	3	76	5

MUSLIMS—FIRST INNINGS

Anwar Husein batting	27
K C Ibrahim batting	41
Extras	7
Total (for no wicket)	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerji	4	0	13	0
Sohoni	5	1	13	0
C S Nayudu	9	1	29	0
Sarwate	7	2	10	0
Mankad	2	1	3	0

University Air Training Corps Started

The first batch of the Indian Air Training Corps of the Bombay University has recently completed its course. The cadets numbering 12 boys were drawn from the Bombay Colleges. The cadets were the pick of the student world as the physical and intelligence standard was very high, judging from the fact that out of over 50 applicants only 12 students were finally selected.

A pleasant social function of the cadets was held in University Building on Saturday when the boys bade farewell to their instructors. The I. A. T. C., is modelled on similar lines as those of the London University and other British Universities. The I.A.T. C., is meant to act as a feeder Corps for the future officers of the I.A.F.

Governors Meet Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25

The Provincial Governors have assembled here as guests of the Viceroy, presumably to discuss questions relating to women's welfare and recruitment.

THE *Social Welfare*
Editor: K.M. MUNSHI
The Journal For India's intelligentsia.
ITS
FOURTH ANNUAL NUMBER
To be published on the 30th November will contain more than two dozen articles from India's most eminent men.
Pages Sixty. Price As. 12/-
(Free to subscribers only)
Annual Subscription Rs. 5/8/-
Don't fail to secure your copy.
Office:—Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding) ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available ELECTROTHERAPY diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation etc., etc.,) with latest, modern, apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail, if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as. extra) by Money Order or Postal Order or by V.P.P. for Rs 2-10 for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods" Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones vitamins rejuvenation, beautifying the bust contour, female disorders, etc., etc., is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

"CLINICAL DEPARTMENT"
HERING & KENT
Post Box 323 B.C.) opposite Lloyds Bank 261/263, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY... Phone No. 24297

Its her whole EXISTENCE
What is so wise as can fathom a woman's heart? Mysterious are its ways curious its expression Yet, whoever has had the great fortune of having been loved by a woman knows how perfectly her love engulfs a man's personality in unimaginable bliss—how it inspires him to heights he would never otherwise have achieved Perfect as a woman's love in its action over the body and the mind is the ideal tonic Wine—LADCOVINE

LADCOVINE
Prepared in our Bonded Laboratory under Excise Supervision
LISTER ANTISEPTICS CALCUTTA
Agent for Bombay City JAGJIVANDAS & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in the Rs. 2,500 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3. You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8." The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, the 13th December, 1944 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected of mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

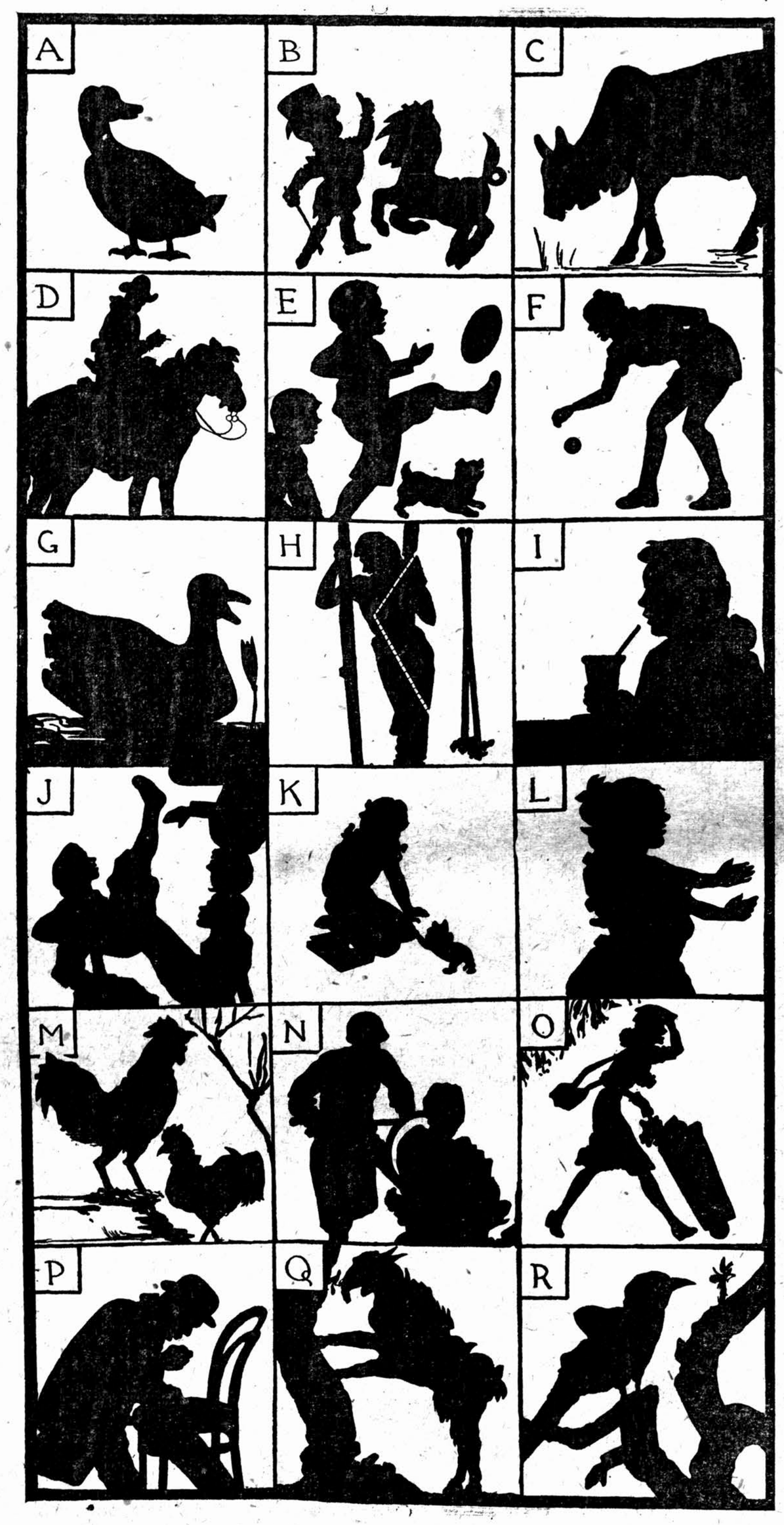
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

—Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:
Post Box No. 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
13TH DECEMBER, 1944

Silhouette Competition 26/11/44

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

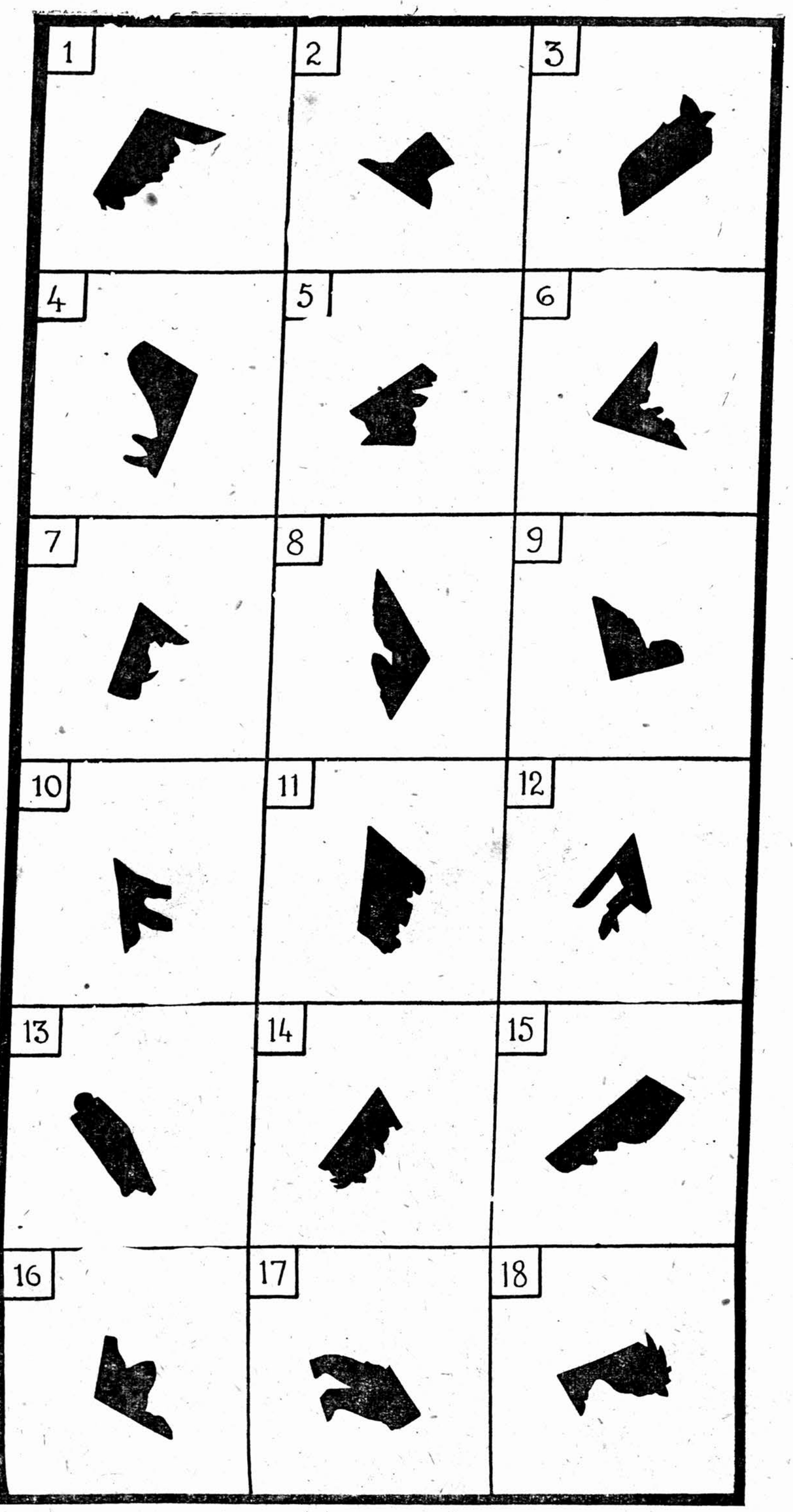
I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



Silhouette Competition
26/11/44

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition
26/11/44

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition
26/11/44

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 11, 2001.
Muslim: Zilhej 9, 1363.
Parsi: Khordad 24, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-52 a.m. Sunset: 7-0 p.m.
Hightide: 9-23, 22-24.
Lowtide: 3-04, 15-55.

To-day's Engagements

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA: Sir Jadunath Sarkar will speak (in English) on "Vangeeya Sahitya Parishad" (Bengali Literary Society), to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Sangranalaya Hall.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): The 17th annual general meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 7 p.m.

Besides transacting routine business, the meeting will consider important resolutions regarding the political situation, the cloth-situation and the demand for starting three shifts in the city mills, bonus for the year 1944, organisational problems (including the threat of disruption held out by some anti-working-class elements), the working of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The Annual General Meeting to-day (Sunday), at the Brahman Seva Mandal Hall, Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar, Bombay, at 2 p.m.

GITA JAYANTI: At Kolbhat Lane, Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road from 10-11 a.m. (N. S. T.): Shree Gita Poojan, 2—4-30 p.m.: Gita Parayan, 6-8 p.m.: Shree Harikirtan, 10-12 p.m.: Sangeet by Pandharpurkar Buva.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Gita Jayanti to-day (Sunday), at Bhavan's premises, Harvey Road. Sanskrit lecture by Acharya Venkateshwara Dikshitar, at 9 a.m., at 6 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi's speech.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta', at 9 a.m., to-day (Sunday), at the Centre Premises, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building. Lecture on "The Bhagavad Gita, Its Principles and application", 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN CONCERT: At King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), from 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. K. A Bhatkar.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Poojaniya Upadeshak Pandit Sripad Navadweep Das Brahmachari on "The highest duty of man", to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Annual General Meeting at the premises of Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 4-30 p.m. (N. S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Foundation Day Celebrations—Association Hall, Talmakiwadi, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday), will consist of entertainments (Music and Dances) Awarding of Service Cups to Association Week Winners, Distribution of Prizes to Winners of Annual Tournaments, etc.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: A public meeting, presiding Shree Ganpat Rai Talwar to protest against the ban of Sind Government on the XIV Chapter of the Satyartha Prakash, at Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, at 5 p.m., to-day Suday).

Mrs. Alvares Asked To Quit Province

Mrs. Alice Alvares, who was arrested in November 1942, was released on the 24th instant from Yeravda Prison on medical grounds and asked to leave this Province within seven days after her release and will be interned in Mangalore.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 26.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Film Music. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Vilayat Khan (Delhi). 9-40 Baburao Gokhale. 9-55 J. L. Ranade. 11-0 A. I R. Orch. 11-20 Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 12-0 Sarangi.

12-15 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar. 12-30 Songs (G). 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Film Music. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music (E). 5-0 J. L. Ranade. 5-30 Gottuvadyam. 5-40 Songs (M). 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Vilayat Khan. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Ahmed Dilawar. 7-0 Kannada Songs. 7-15 Baburao Gokhale. 7-30 Instrumental Trio. 7-45 J. L. Ranade. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 I was Listening (E). 8-55 Music 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review (E). 10-0 Folk-Songs of India 10-20 The Halle Orchestra.

INTER-SCHOOL ELOCUTION COMPETITION: The Mrs. Figueredo Trophy Inter-School Elocution competition will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Don Bosco High School Hall, Matunga.

SHROFFS BANK OF INDIA: Opening of Kalyan Branch at Subedar's Wada, Gandhi Chowk by Mr. G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S. Collector of Thana at 10-30 a.m.

LAMP THAT AIDS THE INDUSTRY

Manufactured by:—
RADIO LAMP WORKS. LTD.,
KARACHI

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8 for 15 days.
Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM
No. 23, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

Make Hay While The Sun Shines

The best opportunities for making money in share market are offerde by

BHARAT INVESTMENT TRUST LTD
37, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

(the premier Investment Trust of Lahore, with experienced and highly qualified staff to give free advice without any obligation).

FOR BEST TIPS AND OTHER ENQUIRIES WRITE TO THE SECRETARY.

It's Peace!

Stanistreet **GRIPEASE**
FOR CHILDREN'S STOMACH TROUBLES

Inserted by SMITH STANISTREET
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI LUCKNOW AMRITSAR
SSK 106

BATH-TIME

A *HOT* bath is today a luxury. The urgent need to save both water and fuel compels us to cut down our bathing. The less often we feel justified in having a hot bath, the more we appreciate it, particularly after a long day's work or a night on A.R.P. or fire duty. Yet the zest of any hot bath is reduced if the water is hard. Hard water wastes soap—you know how the soap will not lather and scum forms on the surface. Thanks to chemical research the secret of hard water and its cure were discovered many years ago. If soft water makes home washing easier and more pleasant, it is a necessity for Industry. Until the chemistry of water was fully understood factories had either to be built in districts with suitable water, or else suffer the disadvantages of hard water. Nowadays water can be made suitable for use in factories wherever they are sited, and even naturally soft water can be improved for special purposes. The industrialist installs a water softening plant or uses chemicals to reduce the harmful effect of hardness. Today softened water enables Industry to save fuel, and the work of the chemist is bearing fruit, as it so often does, in unexpected directions

ICI

No. 16 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD

Battle Of Rhine Is Battle Of Germany!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

NOVEMBER, 24.

There are a number of surprising factors about the six-pronged offensive opened by General Eisenhower eight days ago, which is progressing slowly but steadily.

In the first place, it was launched in unseasonal weather at the fag-end of the autumn, when it was least expected. Frontline reports are frequently referring to the constant driving rain and the all-pervading mud, which help the defender rather than the attacker. Tanks are at a discount in boggy ground and above all the air force—the flying artillery which Allied Commanders use with such devastating effect—is grounded for hours at a stretch. It has thus become pre-eminently an infantry show.

Secondly, it was generally believed that the stupendous supplies needed for an all-out, decisive drive on the Reich had yet to be built up. Allied spokesmen have more than once stressed the present difficulties of maintaining the huge Allied armies in field, particularly in view of the complete breakdown of the French railway system. General Eisenhower himself revealed last week how enormous the expenditure of ammunition was and how its shortage has, at times hampered the Allied troops. The First Army alone used 300,000 rounds of 105-mm. shells in the capture of Aachen! Six armies are on the march now.

No doubt Antwerp—the second biggest port in Europe is now in Allied hands practically intact. But it will take some time to clear the Scheldt of mines and other obstacles and to put the port in service. It was thus generally expected that the Allied High Command will not be able to mount a general offensive for a few more weeks yet—when winter will be at its worst. It was perhaps this meteorological factor, which must have prevailed upon General Eisenhower to strike right now.

Surprise And Shock

Whatever it may be, he has certainly succeeded in springing one more surprise upon his opposite number. German press and radio comments indicate that the present full-blooded blow has caught the Germans in the wrong foot. One military commentator calls it an action of far-flung strategy and laments General Eisenhower's "reckless expenditure of war supplies." "There can be no doubt that the German defence will find it difficult to make even a stand against the onrush of packed power."

If the offensive as a whole came as an unpleasant surprise to the Germans, the French break-through at Belfort gave them a shock! They were reconciled to the fall of Metz, upon which General Patton's forces had launched a determined assault. But Belfort was a different matter, if only because it was in the French sector. Blissfully wrote a German General of the Belfort garrison in his diary just before the attack: "The French divisions are spread over an enormous front. There is no sign of action and it is impossible for them to take the offensive. There is no likelihood of our being attacked." Suffice it to add that the diary was found on the General's corpse!

As a matter of fact, the performance of the French forces has surprised their Allies as much as their enemies. It was on the northern part of the front—where three Allied armies, estimated at 400,000, were striking on a front of barely 30 miles—that our attention was naturally centred. We had also our eye on the 3rd American Army under "old gut and blood" Patton, who was reducing the fortifications of Metz. The First French Army operating in the extreme south went more or less unnoticed.

A Dead-End

It was precisely this army, however, which hit the headlines in a spectacular fashion by breaking through the Belfort gap, occupying Mulhouse and this being the first among the Allied armies to reach the Rhine. Their exploits were equalled and supplemented by the French Second Armoured Division, which spearheaded the Seventh American Army's drive on Strasbourg! These brilliant and totally unexpected achievements have restored in a great measure the prestige of the French Army.

Once Strasbourg is captured, the position of fifty thousand German troops trapped between the Vosges and the Rhine will be precarious, though there are a number of bridges intact over the Rhine behind them. Granted fair weather the Allied Air Force is almost sure to destroy those bridges. Even if they are not, the enemy will have to abandon most of his guns and heavy equipment. The Germans in south-east Alsace seem to have become wise by these developments and they are already preparing to withdraw from France across the Rhine into Baden.

The French success is, however, more spectacular than strategic. No doubt they are the first to reach the Rhine, which can be said to be the objective of the present Allied offensive. But they have done so at what may be called its deadend. It is next to impossible to roll up the front from the south along the Rhine. A number of strong points make this terrain practically invulnerable. Among these is the Isteiner Kotz, which consists of a mountain height dominating the plain of the Rhine, which is bristling with mines and heavy artillery. Then there is the famous Black Forest which rises to a height of 4,500 feet. General Eisenhower admitted that the Germans could afford to pull out their southern flank here without much loss except in prestige.

Significant Hints

The battle of Rhine thus remains to be fought. The Allies began and lost its first round at Arnhem where they tried to turn the river and Siegfried Line from the north. Their brilliant airborne operation came within an ace of success, but foul weather at the decisive hour robbed them of a victory, which would have had far-reaching and startling consequences. It would have been certainly helped to end the war this very year. Now the Allies have reached the Rhine in the south. But even if they cross it—as a Swiss report indicates—it is not going to bring the victory much nearer, though no doubt it will have a great tactical value.

The fierce and bitter resistance of the Germans on all the fronts shows what great importance they attach to the battle of the Rhine. In fact they consider it virtually to be the Battle of Germany. The Nazis are no doubt loudly shouting that they will fight on every inch of the Reich and have formed the "Volksturm" to fight the sacred war to the last man. But the Rhine forms not merely a geographical but a sort of spiritual boundary for their resistance. With the industrial regions gone, the German war production will suffer irretrievably and so will German morale. Beyond the Rhine lie rolling plains—and bleak despair!

The Germans, therefore, will not retreat across the Rhine as long as their last pill-box holds. General Eisenhower dropped very significant hints in this connection the other day. He observed:

"With a large force committed west of such a great natural barrier as the Rhine against an army whose massive aerial superiority gave him power to blast the retreat bridges, the Germans had no alternative but to stand and fight. It was practically a naval operation to cross the river.

A Critical Phase

According to authoritative estimates, a force of half a million is now fighting on the Western Front. If this force is defeated and destroyed on the western side of the Rhine, the German High Command will have no reserves left to draw upon, especially considering that the Red Army is also on the eve of its winter offensive. The Nazis may be able to continue guerilla warfare but the war as such will rapidly reach its concluding stages.

The present offensive was not ushered with fanfares and trumpets; but it has begun one of the critical phases of the war. The maximum pressure is being applied on all sectors and the Germans will have thrown in all what they have got. Though by itself the French break-through at Belfort will not mean much it will have incalculable results on other sectors. It remains to be seen how the present opportunity is exploited. Much of course depends on the weather. If a continued bad spell makes the present offensive abortive or infructuous, the war will inevitably drag into the next spring. But then the Red Army, too, must have something up its sleeve. It won't be baulked by General Winter.

PRODIGY PRODUCT OF PUNJAB

DOGE CHUCK

(Guaranteed)

Proved to be best by test.

Manufacturers:—

M. AHMAD & SONS.

1 Brandreth Road, Lahore (Pb.)

(Opp Crown Bus Stand)

Youth marches on...

Great opportunities await the women of India as well as the men. Don't let your daughter be left behind. Help her to join the W.A.C.(I) ...In this corps she will be well cared for... gain new experience and learn a new job. This will undoubtedly lead to an assured future after the war.

HELP YOUR DAUGHTER TO JOIN THE

W·A·C INDIA

In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and it is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. A W.A.C.(I) training and the experience gained while serving in the corps, will equip many girls with the qualifications and administrative experience necessary for successful careers in civil life. For details of terms of service etc., apply to any of the following A.T.R.O.s/W.A.C.(I): Lahore—22, Davis Road • Rawalpindi—Gwyn Thomas Road • Lucknow—c/o T.R.O. Eastern, Hazratganj • Calcutta—c/o D.T.R.O., 28, Theatre Road • Madras—3/18, Mount Road. • Bombay—A.F.I. Building, Hospital Lane, Dhobi Talao • Poona—Staunton Road • Patna—c/o D.T.R.O., Exhibition Road • Bangalore—Cubbon Road. Or you may also apply to any Recruiting Office or W.A.C.(I) Platoon Commander.

1563

Why Prefer Controversy To Responsibility?

Rajaji's Analysis Of Muslim League Leadership In Nagpur Convocation Address

NAGPUR, November 25.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing the Nagpur University, at the Annual Convocation held to-day, said: "Whereas Universities should function as an integral part of planned national life, its present activities and its hopes for the future, they are at present resorted to by one out of every three high school pupils just to obtain a gambling chance for employment of some kind. Eighty percent of the graduates of Universities in India find no employment or find only employment for which a high school education is enough. This is national waste in every sense of it."

IS THAT A DISTRACTION?

Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to an article contributed by the British High Commissioner in Canada justifying British policy in India. "Does Britain wish to present two points about Princes and Muslims" asked Mr. Rajagopalachari, "as plausible argument and excuse to justify its policy, or does she feel really unhappy over these difficulties and wish to overcome them? If the latter is the case what prevents them from arranging for a just and fair award? The court of arbitration may be constituted to the satisfaction of Britain and Canada and the United States. Why should we wait for the end of the war in the Far East as well as in the west?

Will the installation of a representative government at the head of affairs in India be a greater distraction than the presidential election in America? Are there no compensating advantages even if we should suffer a temporary distraction?"

NO MINORITY CAN VETO

Princely India, he continued, could not be a difficulty if Britain made up her mind. They knew how the British Power dealt with Princes when they were bent on something. The difficulty about minorities was a problem that presented itself and was disposed of all over the world. "We may and should conciliate every minority" said Mr. Rajagopalachari, "but even the most powerful minorities cannot be allowed to veto, for all time, the wishes of the majority. The majority in India has never objected to an equitable distribution of power and opportunity and to the most careful protection of every civic or political right of minorities that is recognised in the civilised world—that India has a great future is certain, but we must shed the notion that it is patriotic to be in the wilderness until the great prize drops on us as a gift of the Gods in return for the penance of abstention.

VISION OF INDIA

"Let us remember that when this present war terminates, the status of international sovereignty will have been curtailed in material respects. "Inter-dependence and not independence" will be the international slogan of the great powers. Excepting two or perhaps three, all the peoples of the world will be less than sovereign in the old sense. India will not be worse off than most of the so-called free states of the world, if she takes of her own responsibility under any fairly decent settlement. The quality and strength of her population are such that in spite of everything against us, I am certain that we shall one day be a well-governed and great and free people at the head of the liberated peoples of the world, leading Asia in true civilisation."

MUSLIM LEADERSHIP

Dealing with the recent talks between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: By all means let us prefer to let things remain unsolved rather than agree to anything dishonourable or tyrannical, but it is not dishonour or submission to tyranny to allow the majorities in any area to be in more than subordinate charge of the affairs of those areas, which is the offer that we made to Mr. Jinnah and with which he is not satisfied.

Muslim leadership has, in my humble opinion, shown an incapacity for courageously following up its own declared policy. It is ever the case, that we show more courage when demandng something which the other party will not give, than when what was demanded arrives and claims our acceptance and responsibility. The dangers and troubles of a sovereign separate state become more obvious when it is offered than when it was demanded and refused. The Muslim League obviously prefers controversy to the responsibilities of Government. It finds a sense of success in functioning as a well-disciplined party in opposition to any advance towards democratic rule in India, which is easier than the undertaking of a separate state in the present world.

SET-BACK TO PAKISTAN

It is not the champions of Unitary Government, nor the Akhand Hindustan leadership but the Muslim League itself that has dealt a severe blow and caused a set-back to the Pakistan claim. If the League's contention is that Pakistan cannot maintain itself without the inclusion of non-Muslim areas within its boundaries, it is a fatal admission against the case for separation and makes the argument for United India unanswerable. Yet this was one of the concrete claims over which negotiations broke down. May be that this is all to the good. It gives time for everyone to think more about it. If the Muslims can reconcile themselves to a united and federated India, they can have it and an honoured and even a privileged place in it. If the Muslims want a halfway house in the shape of a confederation united in voluntary combination without prejudice to their potential sovereignty, they can have such an arrangement too. If they do not want to be a unity in any federation or confederation but want to be a separate sovereign state, as was said when they met at Lahore in 1940, they can have that also, but we have stated the just, fair and feasible conditions under which they can have it.—A. P.

How Will Viceroy's Council Be Reconstituted

Sir Archibald Mentioned As Next Finance Member

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Sir Archibald Rowland is frequently mentioned here in connection with India's Finance Membership in succession to Sir Jeremy Raisman It is pointed out that the Governor-General's Executive Council as presently constituted is based on definite communal proportions. There are four officials, Lord Wavell, General Auchinleck, Sir J. Raisman and Sir Alexander Mudie. There are four Hindus, Sir R. Mudaliar, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Dr. Khare, Sir Ashok Roy. There are four Muslims, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Feroze Khan Noon Sir M. Usman, Sir Azizul Haque

There are four representatives of minorities, non-official European Sir E. Benthal ,Dr Ambedkar, Sir Jogindar Singh and Sir A. R. Dalal. The appointment of another Hindu as Finance Member would, it is said, disturb the communal parity between Hindus, Muslims and minorities. Then again the council has three representatives from Bengal, Sir E. Benthal Sir A. Roy, Sir Azizul Haque From Bihar Sir J Raisman, Sir Sultan Ahmed. Two from U. P., Sir J P Srivastava, Sir A. Mudie and two from the Punjab, Sir Ferozekhan Noon and Jogindersingh, two from Bombay, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Dalal, two from Madras, Sir R. Mudaliar, Sir M. Usman and one from C. P. Dr. Khare. On that count also an additional representative from Bengal, Punjab and U. P. is ruled out.

Thirdly, it is stated the Viceroy in his address to the Central Legislature, last February, had definitely declared that the Government of India in the absence of any settlement must continue to be an Indo-British affair. Among other names mentioned here is that of Dr John Mathai. This will incidentally meet the demand of Indian Christians for representation in the Council.

But whether the Viceroy will have two persons from Tatas on his council and secondly whether His Excellency would give greater representation to minorities than accorded to Hindus and Muslims is doubtful. Definite indications, however, are expected to be available next month. There is no truth, however, either in the report that Dr. Ambedkar is changing his portfolio or Mr. M. N. Roy is being appointed to the Council

Sunday Morning Shows

"Spring Song" at Roxy at 10 a.m.
"Dancing Masters" at Eros at 10 a. m.
"The Song of Bernadette" at Regal at 10 a. m.
"Tarzan's New York Adventure" at Metro at 10 a. m.
"Air Raid Wardens" at Strand at 10-30 a. m.
"San Francisco" at Palace at 10-30 a.m
"Gulliver's Travels" at Aurora at 10-30 a. m.
"The Way of all Flesh" at Capitol at 10 a. m.

Bombay Races

Big Joy Annexes Victory Cup

OUTSIDERS AGAIN TO THE FORE

From Our Racing Correspondent

Outsiders had the bigger share at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the third day of the winter meeting was decided in the midst of a huge gathering.

The day was remarkably in favour of the Mehta family. Big Joy owned by Fali Mehta scored fashionably in the race for the Victory Cup while Sir Homi's Yawar won the Wavertree Handicap.

Baroda-owned horses who were very well supported failed to show as anticipated. The Baroda trainer Rajya Ratna Patel saddled only one winner and that too in the last event through the medium of War Admiral.

The Gwalior candidates were seen in action for the first time and from the performances put up by them, it is evident that they are short of work. The following are the results:—

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Div. III)—Dist. 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II 8-13, Dar 1
Mr. P. J. Sayegh's AL MUNTASIR 9-0, Virsingh 2
Mr B. N. Mehta's HORMAZDIYAR 8-13, K. Hasan 3
Rao Bahadur Thube's FAITHFUL 8-13, Jadhav 4
Won by: 1-1/4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths. 2-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27-4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 98 for Win, Rs. 27. Rs. 31 and Rs. 17 for places.
Trainer: Owner.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. II)—Dist. 1 mile.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 8-2 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's RED PRINCESS 8-2, A. Ahmed 2
Messrs. B Patel and D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-2, Raffaele 3
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JAMEELA 8-2, Southey 4
Not run: Rose of India, Mogul Queen, Lady Solomon, Sooniti, Chelsea Rose.
Won by: 3/4 length, one length, 1-1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 47-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 124 for Win. Rs. 43. Rs. 310 and Rs. 59 for places.
Trainer: Talib.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr S P Mistry's WASF AL MULUK 9-4 Brace 1
Mr Chandulal J Shah's SHREE RANJIT 8-13 West 2
Mr Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 9-4 B McQuade 3
Mr Hamad Juweli's MANSUR SHAMMAR 8-13 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Indian Money
Won by: 3 lengths, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 25 2/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 50 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: Major Irani.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's GOLD LEGION 8-9 Kheem Singh 1
Messrs B Patel and Parker's NEELAM 9-2 B Khalil 2
Mr A Fatah's HOT STUFF 7-12 A Ahmad 3
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TANGENT 7-9 Mull Singh 4
Not run: Little Caesar
Won by: Neck, 3/4 length, 2 lengths
Time: 2 minutes 1 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20
Trainer: Higgins

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Yousuf N Lallji's WARD AL JIYAD 8-13 Burn 1
Mrs. A L J Talib's KUTUB MINAR 8-2 West 2
Mrs. E M Bleach's SHANGHAI 9-0 Whiteside 3
Mr Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-0 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Awadh Farhan and Al Zajal
Won by: 3/4 length, Head, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 25 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 33
Trainer: Badruddin

THE VICTORY CUP—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr F H Mehta's BIG JOY 9-1 Evans 1
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 8-6 Whiteside 2
Maharaja of Baroda's FLASHING PRINCE 8-0 Britt 3
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SUNNY DAN 8-3 Cook 4
Not run: Philanthropist.
Won by: 1 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 21, Rs .27 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Dinshaw

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 7-13 Sibbritt 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-3 Jones 2
Mr A Higgins' NUIT-DE-NOEL 7-10 Khade 3
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 8-5 Britt 4
Not run: Avon Song, Monel and Wonderful.
Won by: 1 length, 5 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 55 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Dinshaw

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr S A Rashid's PEERLESS 8-5 Burn 1
Messrs Lalvani and Rahimtoola's MASKED RAIDER 8-10 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 7-9 Brace 3
H H Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SON 9-2 Britt 4
Not run: Devas Luck and Windsor Pie.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 2 minutes 0 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Mahomedalli

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.
H H Maharaja of Baroda's WAR ADMIRAL 8-7 Britt 1
Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's FERIAL 8-2 Burn 2
Mr R J Sigtia's SUN-YAT-SEN 8-7 Evans 3
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSEBUD 8-2 Southey 4
Not run: Star of Shikarpur and Persepolis.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15
Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel.
Treble Event Paid Rs. 943-8-0. Tickets sold 90.

TRAVANCORE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 25: The untiring efforts recently made by the Government of Travancore to revive the longlost shipping industry reached their fruition today when a representative of the State and that of the company affixed their signatures to an agreement which brought the Travancore Steam Navigation Company Ltd., into existence.

The company which is incorporated in Travancore and has its registered office in Trivandrum has been started with an authorised capital of 25 lakhs of rupees of which ten lakhs of rupees are subscribed.

The Government of Travancore hold 51 per cent of the shares and the balance is held by the famous Indian Shipping Pioneers, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

The Dewan of Travancore is the Chairman of the new company's Board of Directors.—Reuter.

Purpose Of Medical Science

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the annual sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana at the Cooperage on Friday, congratulated it on the initiative it had taken in conducting its affairs on purely non-communal lines and he hoped the lead it had given in doing away with communal messes would be followed by other educational institutions. Mr. Brelvi paying a tribute to Lieut-Colonel Jelal Shah, Dean of the College, said that it was not the lectures they delivered in the class rooms but the life and character of the professors and teachers which really moulded the destinies of the students studying under them. Mr. Brelvi after referring to the deterioration in the health of the country and pointing out that it could be only remedied if the country were free and had a government of its own, appealed to the medical profession to turn the searchlight inwards and ask itself whether it had done all it could to make medical service and attendance as cheap as possible and whether it had paid due attention to the needs of the rural population. He suggested to those who were entering this noble profession that they should, in their individual capacity as well as a profession so arrange matters as to provide a satisfactory answer to that question. Finally he appealed for a more determined effort than the country had yet made to secure its freedom so that they might use the political power to make medical education of the highest type available in the country itself, to make medical service of the highest standard free and available to all who needed it and above all to make prevention of disease the main object of all their public health activities and thus seek to fulfil the noble purpose for which medical science rushed.

Lieut-Col Jelal Shah and Dr. Karmally also spoke and the Secretary of the Gymkhana read its annual report. After Mrs. Brelvi had distributed the prizes and a vote of thanks was passed, the gathering dispersed.

THE REBEL POET OF BENGAL

By

ASRARUL HAQ "MAJAZ"

The young Urdu poet, who introduces Qazi Nazrul Islam and his contribution to Bengali poetry.

Bengalis may be called the Italians of Asia. The climate of Bengal and Italy is not only tropical and langorous, but is productive of highly imaginative people of sweet romantic nature. Romance seems to be in the very air of these countries. The people cannot help being poetical and musical. That is why Italy was the birth-place of European Renaissance. And Bengal was the first to experience Indian Renaissance of Art and Literature, and gave expression to new thoughts and feelings in her poetry, painting, drama, sculpture, music and other fine arts. There is also a mystical element in the character of these two peoples. And this has given birth to saints of Italy and sadhus of Bengal. Also these two countries have an impassioned love for freedom. There have been certain political movements of great moment in their history.

This is only a very sketchy description of the people of Bengal, perhaps made a little clearer by their resemblance to Italians. But this is essential for understanding Nazrul Islam the Man and the Poet. For is not Man a creature of his Environment?

REACTION TO 'TAGORE AGE'

A word about the trend of thought at the time Nazrul Islam was born, and the intellectual atmosphere in which he became young. Bengal was then passing through the Tagore age. Sentimental poetry sweeter than honey and the honeycomb was the order of the day. A mystical vagueness was the chief characteristic of song. A reaction was bound to come. Sweetness was to become cloying to the taste, softness was at last to be regarded as effeminacy, and other-worldly haziness was to yield place to down-to-earth and clear-cut realism. And Nazrul Islam was to be the poet of these virile revolutionary and fiery thoughts. A poet of the grim Present rather than of the vague Future of dreams and utopias

A poet is certainly born and not made. But it is objective incidents which bring to the surface the latent subjective faculty. In Nazrul Islam's case it was the human carnage and wide devastation of the Great War which churned up his soul and drove him to express the up-heaval in his heart in poetic form. He did not know the merest A B C of rhyme and metre of Bengali poetry. Yet his tempestuous emotions over-whelmed him and his over-burdened heart could not find an out-let in anything other than poetry. He could not but be a poet.

On the battle-field of Iraq after a day of alarums and excursions, after a day of death and destruction, the night had come. The stillness of this graveyard was occasionally shattered by guns and bombs at the arrival of some reconnoitering aeroplane. In the trenches the soldiers, slept like logs of wood, dead to their ghastly surroundings.

But in one of the branches, a soldier, in spite of his being dead tired with the day's hard fighting lay restless and awake. He is Nazrul Islam and his heart is bursting with a tumult of emotions which groan for expression. He is in the grip of what you might call "inspiration", and he begins to write with the stub of a pencil on a piece of paper. In the morning Nazrul Islam's astonishment knows no bounds when he finds the scribbled words on the paper to be a poem.

And this is his first poem that found its way into print

PEASANT'S SON

The wind bloweth where it listeth, and one never knows where a poet will be born. Nazrul Islam was born in the house of an illiterate common cultivator. It was some forty-seven years ago in a petty village of Burdwan that this fiery poet saw the light. His poor parents could not afford to give him suitable education. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted himself for the army during the Great War. He was sent to Iraq and horrors of the battlefield made him a full-fledged poet—the poet who had plumbed the unfathomable depths of Life and Death in lightning-flashes of experience.

On his return to India, he was Havildar, but more than that the author of some poems which he had brought with him in manuscript form. At that time in India the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movement were at their blazing height. He saw everywhere flames of the fire smouldering in his soul. Almost all the poems of "Agni Beena" (Flute of Fire) were written in Iraq Despite their imagery drawn from Islamic legends, they indicate clearly Nazrul Islam's flaming revolutionary spirit, his intense love of freedom and deep-rooted hatred for tyranny.

In India, Nazrul Islam could devote himself to study of Bengali Literature and Culture, which the storm and stress of the battle-field did not allow him in Iraq "Vidrohi" (Rebel) is not only his first poem written in India, but it is also his first poem that can well rank with the best poems of the world. The revolution in Literature, for which Bengal had waited for so long, began with this poem. This was the first reaction from the honey-sweet romance of the past rose-coloured poetry. Though here and there in it may be found traces of immaturity, yet it has an incomparable rousing element which seems to stir like the blast from a bugle

BREAK WITH PAST

This together with his next "Agamni" (Arrival) created an unusual stir in the literary circles of Bengal. The conservative writers shouted in papers and journals against them till they were blue in the face. In form, diction, meter, and thought these poems of Nazrul Islam made a wide departure from the past. For this reason they were bandied about from one end to the other in Bengal. And the young who were all for them formed a sharply-defined group against the old fogeys who could not bear to look at them. Anyway, they were a revolt against the hide-bound past, and they worked like a leaven and started a ferment in the Bengali language and literature. It is too well-known that the Bengali language has inherent feminine grace and is ill-adapted for the rugged, manly expression of revolutionary thought. Tagore is sentimental, mystical and tenderly soft, and his thoughts, which seem to beckon like a ghost in the moonlight' find their proper vehicle in musical and elegant Bengali. But Nazrul Islam's message needed a lusty language and for this he infused a little of Persian and Urdu into Bengali. This lent to it a virility which made it suitable for the translation of sturdy thoughts.

Although the purists raised their eye-brows at the admixture and the communal Hindus dubbed Nazrul Islam, a fanatic Muslim on this score, this was a distinct improvement for Bengali In Nazrul Islam's poetry the sounds of words enrich the sense, and the manner and matter become indissolubly one. And this quality of poetry could not have been achieved without such a bold step. For instance the poetic description of the din and turmoil of battle is incomplete and ineffectual without the rumbling and thunderous roar of words and in Bengali one searches in vain for them and at best finds only few and far-between. Thus the liberties he has taken with Bengali are fully justified and in a way he has done an invaluable service to it.

If the votaries of Tagore set their face like flint against Nazrul Islam's poems, and the old-fashioned laughed them to scorn, he was fortunate in getting the support of C. R. Das, a stalwart statesman and generous patron of art and literature. It was this great man who encouraged the promising young in their attempts at new ways and things. And he recognised merit in Nazrul Islam and frequently published his poems on the front page of "Forward."

In 1926 when C. R. Das had passed away and rank communalism was rife in Bengal, Nazrul Islam was at a discount He became a thorn in the side of communal-minded Hindus, all the more because he married a Hindu girl. After the publication of his first revolutionary poems, his small pension and Havildar's rank had been taken away from him. Further his books of poems were banned by Government five of which are still under ban. He had to go to jail twice. But he had borne up cheerfully all this. Now when the Mullahs castigated him for his anti-Islamic thoughts and the Hindus for his being a Mussalman, now when the Government did not approve of his revolutionary thoughts and followers of Gandhi looked with disfavour upon his poems violating all principles of non-violence. Nazrul Islam became weighed down with blackest despair. But it was this period that made him brood upon life's problems more profoundly. Now he took full measure of socialism, and leaned towards it. Also he evolved a new outlook on life, at once more philosophical yet sternly real.

At present Nazrul Islam is in an altogether different phase. With the decline of his youth, his fury and ire also dwindled. And the climate of Bengal or perhaps old age has made him now the singer of deliciously soft romance. At all events the stirring songs of his youth still remain our heritage.

His recent serious illness and down-and-out condition drew the attention of Indians all over the country. Irrespective of province and community people came forward to offer sympathy and monetary help. Thousands of rupees have already been sent to him. And incidentally this wide-spread propaganda has made his name resound throughout India. Possibly if it had not been for this he might have remained only a provincial poet. As it is he has become a poet of India, and not merely of Bengal. And this is all to the good. Further the Bengal Government at the instance of the Bengal Assembly has sanctioned 200/- per month for Nazrul Islam. It is to be seen how the fire-brand author of "Vidrohi" (Rebel) reacts to this Government stipend, and if like Wordsworth he is bought by a few pieces of silver or he still remains unfettered like the whirl-wind.

—NEW LIGHT (Delhi).

Your Nerves!

must be strong in these days when you are living a life of continued strain and anxiety.

ASVAN

The Supreme Tonic and Invigorator is an excellent Sustenant during prolonged physical & mental exertion.

Get a bottle to-day and keep it handy.

Equally good for
The Young
The Aged
The Sick

BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY:
Lamington Chambers
Lamington Road Bombay 4.

PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

"FORTIS" is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight within a week. It makes for an astonishing improvement in skinny shape. A surprising increase in vitality and energy within 48 hours. If you are tired, run-down, worn-out, put this great Scientific Invention 'FORTIS" to test. It has magical effect and will bring back the strength and vigour and also the feelings of youth. Price Rs. 5/- only per Box containing Tablets for 15 days' course. Only to make this "FORTIS" medicine popular in India a "PARKER" Fountain Pen made in U.S.A fitted with 14-ct. gold nib will be given Free to the first few purchasers of every town, who will make the medicine popular in their own town by distributing our hand bills according to our instructions Before taking the delivery of the medicine please see a "NOTE" of "FIRST PURCHASER" on the V.P. Parcel so that you may be entitled to get the Pen Free as mentioned above.

NOTE—Send your order to-day otherwise you will lose your chance of "FIRST PURCHASER". ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH ONLY.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS P.B. 320 Lahore

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S HYDROCELE SPECIALIST

formerly of Wadifalia Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps

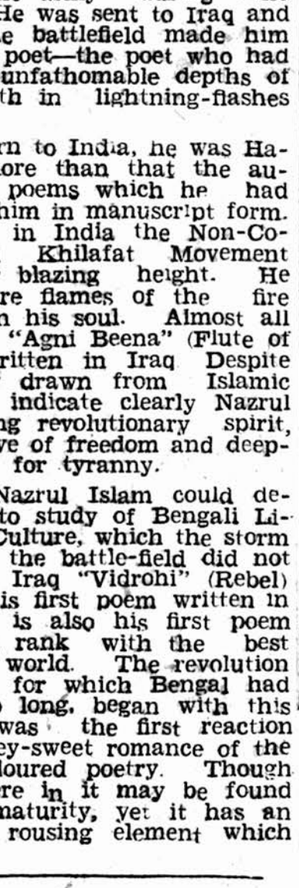
Cough and cold will bring you to the ground

OPIL OPIL OPIL OPIL OPIL OPIL OPIL

MOTHERS PLEASE:

Let not cold mar the buoyant spirit of glowing health of growing children and ensure correct grip over the ladder of health by resorting to

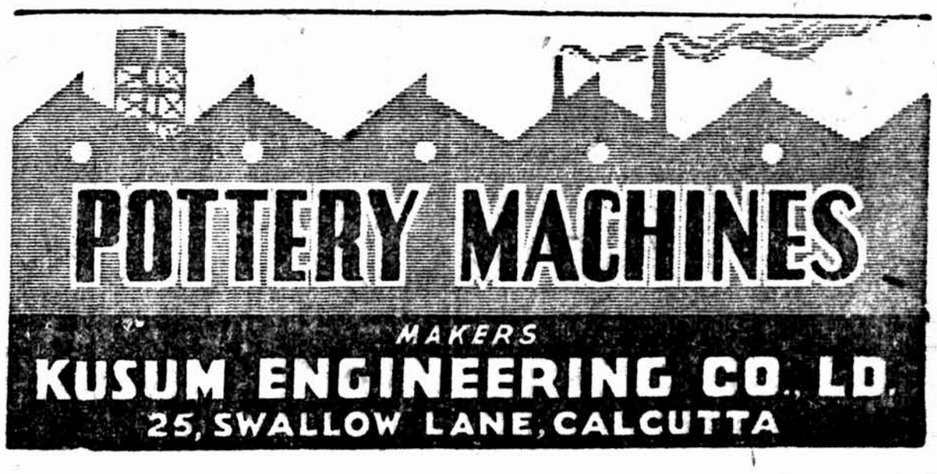
TUSSOPIL



THE ORIENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

FACTORY:- MAHIM, CITY OFFICE:- 45/47, APOLLO ST, FORT, BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS:- VASANTLAL, KANTILAL & CO. LTD.

OPIL DEPOT: (WHOLESALE). FORT. MEHTA BUILDING. MEDOWS ST. PHONE: 32603
OPIL DEPOT: (RETAIL). PRINCESS STREET. CHAMPSEY BUILDING. BOMBAY 2.



MAKERS
KUSUM ENGINEERING CO. LD.
25, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA

Inside The War!

"D DAY", by John Gunther, Hamish Hamilton, London, Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 7|14.

John Gunther, with his "Inside Europe", introduced a new style of political reportage—well-informed incisive, occasionally pungent, with an accent on personalities as the pivots of their respective countries' politics. Some years later followed "Inside Asia" and, then, "Inside Latin America". He was reported to be busy on "Inside U.S.A." when the war started and, like other commentators on world affairs Gunther too was drawn into the vortex of the Armageddon. "D Day" might well be called "Inside The War", for in this book Gunther vividly describes the invasion of Sicily in July 1943 which he personally 'covered'.

'D DAY' is the first 'personal' book Gunther has written. Yet the 'first person singular' is only used to lend an eye-witness authority to his statements and does not intrude with a profusion of irrelevant personal detail which a certain type of egoistical journalists so often indulges in.

To the task of reporting what was a historic assault on Hitler's 'Festung Europa,' Gunther brings the trained reporter's powers of observation, assimilation—and selection! The result is a book as thrilling as the war it describes, as engrossing as a well-written novel, packed with detail and enlivened by a sense of humour.

THE THREE COMMANDERS

The highlights of the book are the pen-portraits of Eisenhower, Montgomery and Alexander—the three Allied Commanders who carried the invasion of Sicily to brilliant success. Those who have read his earlier books know that to sketch eminent personages in vivid prose is Gunther's speciality and we have three outstandng examples of it in "D DAY." Here are samples of his vignettes:—

EISENHOWER: "Medium height with a nice solid build; a hard friendly handshake; sandy hair, widely set bright blue eyes under a fine broad forehead; a wide mobile grin; an impression of modesty, directness, guts and common sense . . . . . I detected too a note of essential toughness, even ruthlessness . . . . . "

MONTGOMERY: " . . . looks something like a hawk, something—I don't mean this disparagingly—like a fox. He has the most piercing and luminous blue eyes I have ever seen. He is very alert and clipped in conversation . . . . . has a tremendous, healthy ego . . He never refers to the Eighth Army as such, but always to MY army; never to troops in such-and-such unit, but to MY troops'..."

ALEXANDER: " . . . . has served thirty-three years in the British army. They sit lightly. He is youthful-looking and extraordinarily handsome. . . He listens well, and thinks carefully before he talks . . . . Nothing ever ruffles Alexander . . . . He is as unspectacular as Montgomery is spectacular . . . the variety of his interests is astonishing. Once he learned tap dancing. He speaks four or five languages, including Russian and Hindustani . . . . "

Gunther not only takes us inside the war, making us feel the thrill and the dangers, the humour and the camaraderie of it; he also introduces us to the men who run the war—the privates, the officers, the Generals.

It is a pity the Indian edition suffers from so many glaring misprints—even on the cover page.

K. A. ABBAS.

Cultural Unity Of India

NOT BY POLITICS ALONE, By A. Chakrabarti, Foreword by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Pp. 160 Price Rs. 5 (Thacker Spink & Co. Ltd., Calcutta).

This is a further step to the author's "Cultural Fellowship in India", "Hindus and Musalmans of India" and "Call it Politics?" As observed by Sir Maurice Gwyer, the author "envisages a future world unity, and India as a microcosm with a corresponding unity of her own" This appeal to our common humanity has nothing in it which could offend the most susceptible, to whatever community or party he may belong. I hope that it will have numerous readers." So does the reviewer.

In this highly thoughtful and inspiring book which is confidently recommended to all well-wishers of India, the author ably examines the communal problem. He observes: "Some say that our cultures are so essentially different that no reconciliation is possible. Others urge that the economic position of the Muslim is different from that of the Hindu. On the first point.... there is nothing innate in either Hindu or Muslim culture which can justify a long drawn inter-communal struggle in defence thereof .... (As to) the second plea, class consciousness and communal consciousness cut right across each other, and both cannot be true at the same time,...The division as employers and employees is more scientific than such sectional groupings as Hindus and Muslims. There are capitalists and landlords as well as labourers and peasants in both communities....."

Among the many interesting suggestions made by the author are the following: An Institute of Cultural Fellowship in India should be started with a net-work of local units linked up with College Unions. Let all influential dailies open out a column, say once a week, under the caption "Unity Forum". Let examples of acts of mutual help and co-operation, past and present, be published. The Universities should organise extensive lectures on the subject. Education should attack the problem, by inculcating the common cultural heritage of Hindu-Muslim India—thus creating a mental background of unity. The author pleads for spiritual approach. "Mind matters most". The book is a noteworthy contribution to the solution of a difficult subject.

N. H. P.

New Writing

NAYA DAUR (The New Era), Urdu two-monthly, Ranoji Rao Road, Bangalore City, Pages 210, Prices: Re. 1/8.

The editor, Mr. Samad Shaheen deserves congratulations on bringing out a journal of such distinctive quality from the South where Urdu literature hitherto has been somewhat neglected.

The contents include critical as well as creative writing thoroughly representative of the new, progressive school. Among the writers whose work is included are such well-known names as Hasrat Mohani, Krishanchander, N. M. Rashid, Manto, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, etc. Two special features are translations of a story by the famous Russian writer, Michael Sholokhov, and the Cananarese writer, Masti Venkatesh Iyenger.

The best thing among the original contributions, however, is a comprehensive review of "Short Stories of 1943" by Mumtaz Shireen which will be ranked among the best pieces of contemporary literary criticism in Urdu.

K. A. A.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS

INDIA—RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT: By Dr. P. A. Bhoopatkar M.B.B.S., M.L.A. (Sind), (Indian Affairs No. 2, Pp. 47, As. 8, Padma Publications Ltd. Bombay).

After a critical examination of existing conditions (social, educational and eecnomic), the author comes to this conclusion: "We must not wait for deliverance, but must take stock of things as they stand and try to evolve them 'ourselve'..... There lies our salvation."

The essential needs of India are food, clothing, shelter, health and education in all of which India is deficient, as the author proves statistically and with reference to other nations. Among the suggestions made by the author, are, that the State should help village industries in the manner the All India Spinners' Association is doing for two lakhs of spinners. Groups of villages should be made self-sufficient and Government should provide marketing facilities. The book would have had a stronger appeal to the public had the author set out what the people should themselves do in the matter and had said it in an Indian language.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

CHINA'S WARTIME POLITICS ANALYSED IN NEW BOOK

NEW YORK, (By Cable).

The Princeton University Press of Princeton, New Jersey, has published Lawrence K. Rosinger's new book "China's Wartime Politics, 1937 to 1944." The book outlines some of the major wartime political developments in Free China and their relation to the course of the war. The book is sponsored by the Institute of Pacific relations, a private international research organization.

Rosinger has devoted two-thirds of his text to discussion of the growth of modern China, the complexion of the national resistance to Japanese aggression, development of patriot and mobile warfare and the rifts in Chinese unity which appeared during the stalemate period of the war beginning toward the end of 1938.

The last section discusses the organization of Chiang Kai-Shek's Government and various developments within China pointing towards the formation of a democratic constitutional government.

Rosinger says: "There was in the United States no disposition to underestimate China's role in the war with Japan; in fact the desire was widespread to accord China the fullest equality as a member of the four chief allies in the United Nations. But concern did exist about some of the tendencies manifesting themselves in Chungking. Any action that pointed in the direction of a democratic, progressive China playing its proper part in international affars was, therefore, certain to be welcomed by the American people."

Rosinger pays tribute to the social and military work of the Chinese communists, who were the first to suggest a strategy of prolonged warfare by patriot and mobile fighting units.—U.S.O.W.I.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One who gets enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association gets a Certificate, saying that he or she has been welcome by the Gardener (President) to the Rose-Garden of Children Flowers with the hope that he will do his bit best for it. The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari recently issued a circular to the Local Branches, enquiring if they were performing any particular kind of ceremony at the time of awarding these Certificates. Do you know their significance?

The Certificate is from the great Brotherhood of All-India Children. As one enrolled in that great Brotherhood the Member, Companion or Associate, when receiving it, takes upon himself or herself the responsibility of proving worthy of the Balkan-ji-Bari and its ideals, and to keep up its honour at all cost by behaving like one of the Balkan-ji-Bari in action as well as in spirit. To do this, you have to understand carefully the aims and objects of our Association, and to follow them properly.

Besides, the Certificate has to serve the purpose of introduction when one moves from one place to another. When those enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari go to a different place, for a short visit or even permanently they must enquire about the Brotherhood at that place, and go and join it. If a Branch does not exist there, is it not worthwhile trying to establish one? If one does not succeed in his efforts, it does not matter; but try everyone always should—especially our workers.

* * *

This week falls, reminds Shrimati Kurangiben Desai, the anniversary of Sriyut Dayaram Gidumal. He was a great man but perhaps you have not heard much about him. That fact, however, does not lessen his greatness. Shrimati Kurangiben thinks you would be much interested to know about him, for she herself was so when a mere child.

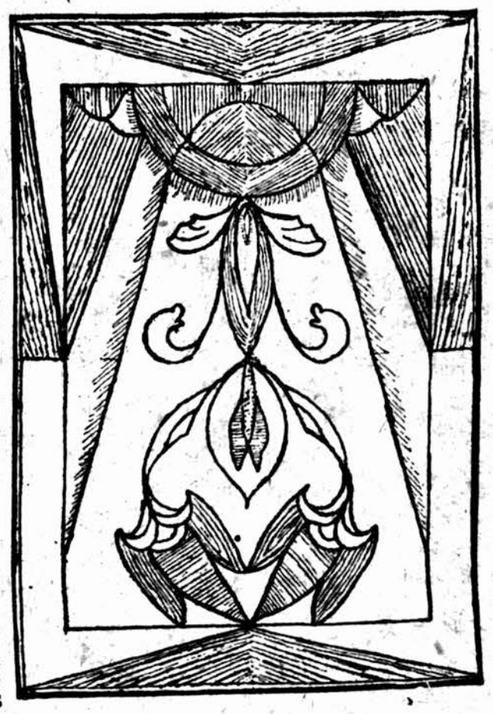
Diwan Dayaram was the son of a Sindhi Zamindar of the Nineteenth Century, and was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. When he grew up, he was the heir of a portion of his father's properties, and over and above that, also the heir of lakhs of rupees that his childless eldest brother had left. Any ordinary young man might have become puffed up and insolent upon becoming so rich, but not Sriyut Dayaram.

He believed that he had no right to use such a large sum of money for his own pleasures. So he made a trust of all his brother's property, and began to use its interest for public benefit. From this fund, he started running Schools, Hostels and Libraries, and also gave study scholarships to worthy pupils who were poor.

Dayaram himself was a keen student not only in his youth, but up till the very last day of his life. He was an LL.B., and a Judge in the Bombay Presidency. Once he felt that he could not do justice to Christianity by reading the English translations of the Bible; so at the age of sixty he learnt Hebrew to real the original Bible. At a later age he studied also the Medical Science and made a special study of Homoeopathy.

Many of you may have heard of the Seva Sadan in Bombay and Poona, but most of you may not be knowing that it was Diwan Dayaram Gidumal who first started that institution, with the assistance of Sriyut Behramji Malabari. Through it he helped a number of poor widows deserted wives and penniless orphans to be educated and to earn a decent livelihood.

During the close of his life, Diwan Dayaram wrote a number of poems in Sindhi, most of which are philosophical in their content. This saint of little name but great deeds passed away on the 7th December 1927. He has made Sind, even India, richer by contributing to its education, its literature, its philosophy, its culture and its charities. May he inspire everyone of us to serve our dear Mother India!



A BEAUTIFUL DESIGN

(Drawn by Brother Shashikumar Adhikari—13 years—Rajpipla).

* * *

How delighted I am to know, writes Brother Hariharan of Trivandrum, that you are all going to the Eleplanta Caves on November 26. How I wish I too were in Bombay now! On that same day the New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari has arranged a Variety Entertainment Programme. That Branch was started only recently, but within such a short time what splendid work it has done!

If only I had the wings of a done....! I would fly to Bombay and be with my merry sisters and brothers at the historic place of Elephanta Caves—Then I would fly to New Delhi to see the histrionic talents of my sisters and brothers of that place—But alas! I am not a dove; so enough of these dreams! However, I have not lost the hope of one day being with them all!

All Good Wishes from

Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR-BOMBAY. 21.

Boys and girls of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari in a procession on the Children's Annual Day.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

Absurd Concept of Charity—Unity in Art, disunity in Sports—Art against separation—Constructive programme and art—Development Of Bombay's aesthetic sense—Implications of Film-planning.

The boycott of the Pentangular Cricket Matches is appropriately selected by the Congress as an item on its programme of unity. But the movement should be permanent and not seasonal. It should be prosecuted with unabated vigour and should embrace other aspects of life which are tarnished by the tinge of communalism. The Congressites and other nationalists should secede from activities which are not conceived in the spirit of nationalism. Those among them, who are in an enviable position to influence and mould the public opinion, should dissociate themselves from trusts and institutions which are conducted on communal lines and should declare them openly as anti-national.

Charity Against Unity

Communal charity will be found to be an absurdity if it is judged in the light of the principles of economics. A millionaire draws his wealth from all the sections and communities including the minor, poor and backward; but when he is seized by the spasm of charity, he earmarks a portion of the same wealth for the benefit of his sub-community—the social unit. He does not accept the straight logic that other sections and social units are, by virtue of their contribution to his wealth, equally entitled to the benefits of his surplus—the reserve for charity.

Communal charities are responsible for some of the social, educational and cultural inequalities in the existing order. Charity is one of the evils of the system of capitalism. Eradication of the same, which is a national urgency, demands in the first instance that the term charity should be replaced by duty. Every community which is rich and resourceful should consider it obligatory on itself to help the communities which are poor or backward irrespective of their religious or political affiliations.

Charity in the current age is casting off its religious veil, but, at the same time, it is trying to flourish in the disguise of social amenities. It has invaded sports, but has, so far, not been able to spread its tentacles towards art. Communalised gymkhanas, swimming pools and similar organisations are the products of social charity. Such institutions have arrested the growth of the spirit of nationalism because their members are denied the opportunities of meeting and fraternising with the members of the debarred communities. Congressmen and others with nationalist outlook should dissociate themselves from such institutions and should exert their influence in discouraging the tendencies of communal and sectarian segregation in sports and recreations.

From Sports To Art

Maximum unity in the different walks of life should be the watchword of nationalist India. It will be promoted, to some extent, by frequent occasions for intercommunal fraternisation. The Congressmen are justly perturbed by the tendencies of communal isolationism fostered by sports; but if they momentarily turn their eyes to the domain of art, which they have persistently neglected, they will be delighted to find that unity is a concrete reality therein. Under the surface of religious divergences and political dissensions lies the dormant force of art which has unified India and held her undivided.

Continuity and indivisibility are the outstanding characteristics of Indian art. Wedges of communalism, which some of the western pandits have attempted to drive in Indian art by classifying it on a religious basis have apparently created a few "art-stans", but they have not been able to penetrate deeper than the theoretical surface. The two-nation theory propounded by the President of the All-India Muslim League in one of his letters to Gandhiji marks the culmination of the illogical classification of art in religious "stans". But the theory will be found to be self-exploded if it is submitted to the rigid test of Indian art.

The history of Indian art following the advent of the Muslim rule presents a brilliant record of contribution and collaboration—of enrichment and elaboration, by the two communities and of the emergence of art-national. Hindus and Muslims are as such by virtue of their respective faiths, but both are Indian by art. If the isolationists in any communal camp will switch on the radio they will hear that the music sung by the Hindu, Muslim or Parsi musicians is one and the same. Dance—art is also common to the whole of India. The medieval schools of architecture, sculpture and painting show a distinct and an indelible impress of inter-communal collaboration.

Leave alone fine arts for the moment, and unity will be found equally deep-rooted in industrial arts. The economic interests of the Hindus and Muslims were inseparably welded in the cottage industries. The artistic handicrafts are sanctified by the direct touch of the united manual labour. They reflect the creative genius of the two communities. They enshrine the soul of united India. Unity was the hall-mark of Indian life because architecture, industrial arts and music—its daily requirements were the products of undivided creative endeavour. Cultural synthesis, which India should claim as her brilliant achievement and which forms the very basis of nationalism, has touched its maximum limit in the domain of art. Conversely stated, art will appear, to the observant eye, standing out in high relief on the cultural facet of Indian life.

Here Is Unity

The noble traditions of co-operative endeavour at the preservation of the integrity of Indian art have not come to a standstill. The leaven, which has produced a common and distinctive pattern of culture has not become inert. The traditional architects and sculptors are, irrespective of their own faiths, still ministering to the specific requirements of the different denominations. Hyderabad, the premier Muslim State is a zealous guardian of Ajanta and Ellora—the superb monuments of Indian art. Several Muslim musicians of note are known to be in the service of some of the Hindu states. Hundreds of Hindus are undertaking pilgrimage to Agra in order to pay their homage to the "Tajmahal" and thereby to "Shah-jehan".

Khansaheb Ailabinda of Indore, who was a great Dhruvapad singer, ensured survival to the oldest school of classical music. Khansaheb Abdul Karim-Khan, who has made his mark on classical music, has left a vast circle of Hindu followers and admirers. Munshi Aga Hashra Kashmiri, the well-known playwright, has bequeathed to India a rich repertoire in which are included plays composed in scholarly Hindi language and based on Hindu mythological and social themes. Numerous examples of the type will be found in the recent history of art to illustrate the point at issue. The world of the stage and screen presents a beautiful picture of communal unity and fraternity. Art wears no communal colours. It is Indian. It is national and distinguishes India as an undivided nation. If there is disunity in sports, there is unity in art.

Include Art

The constructive programme of the Congress is not an interlude in the militant movement for the attainment of independence. It is a movement by itself and aims at achieving national solidarity from various angles. Gandhiji has frequently stressed its importance and implications and has recently declared that he has no substitute for it if it is to be based on non-violence. The programme is, no doubt, comprehensive in scope, but it can and should be extended to art which is a creative and unifying activity. The Congress has discovered the very root of the economic impoverishment of the country by putting its finger on the disorganisation of cottage industries, but it has missed art which has the cottage as its centre and which has contributed, in no small degree, to India's economic prosperity in the past.

Every activity, which is productive, is not necessarily creative. Artist-craftsmen, architects, sculptors, painters and also musicians, dancers and actors who formed distinct communities were cottage-workers. Their work was artistic, and, therefore, predominantly creative and was an essential factor of the economic and social life of the country. Apathy of the State, mechanised industry and the tendencies of slavish imitation in art have almost suppressed the creative genius of India. Stimulus to creative activities will accelerate the achievement of economic stability and communal unity. Whenever buildings for the purposes of the Congress are to be constructed, the descendents of the builders of ancient India, who are struggling to exist, should be invited to undertake the work and should, thereby, be encouraged to revive the smouldering traditions of their art. Other artist-craftsmen should also be assigned their legitimate roles in the industrial movement sanctioned by the Congress. Classical fine arts, folk music and village-festivals should not be left out from the constructive programme.

Without Art?

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is noted for its sensitiveness to the uncultivated "sanitary sense" of the citizens. But it has suddenly thought of the development of the "aesthetic sense" of the latter and the means which it has found to achieve the end is the "vegetable, fruit and flower show." A special committee has been appointed for the purpose and the show will, henceforward, be an annual municipal function. Besides enlightening the citizens on the ways of growing vegetables, fruits and flowers the exhibition is said to aim at helping Bombay to develop its aesthetic sense.

It is surprising that the Corporation which claims itself to be enlightened should think of the vegetable fruit and flower show and not of a scheme of art-exhibitions, gallery, fixing of architectural standards or revision of the civic design as one of the ways to cultivate the aesthetic sense of the people. Art is perhaps not sanctioned as a civic concern by the Municipal code of Bombay. The Government have, by a special Act, permitted the Municipality to create a post-war reconstruction fund; but the items for which provision has already been made do not include institution of the Mayor's prize or medal for the Bombay Art Society's exhibition, a scheme of murals in the municipal buildings or construction of gallery or theatre. Nothing is known about the fate of the resolution passed by the Corporation in December 1938 regarding the construction of a municipal theatre, but the vegetable, fruit and flower show has been discovered as capable of developing the aesthetic sense of the citizens!

Wanted Planning

The deputation of the Independent film-producers' Association, which recently met in Bombay Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, urged for the appointment of an enquiry committee to consider the immediate and remote problems of the industry and to encourage the latter to achieve its proper place in the economy of the country. The Hon. Member is understood to have given an assurance to the deputation to go into the question of setting up a panel to investigate into the film-industry. The Government should not leave out the film from the programme of industrial planning; and the producers should not rest satisfied with mere assurances.

The film is an industry to the producers but not to its patrons. The producers, inspite of their plausible arguments in support of their case are keen to secure safeguards for their vested interests—to secure concessions, guarantees and facilities needed for the prosperity of their trade. But the Government should not miss the vital cultural interests of the people for whom the film is intended. The film-industry should be organised as cine-art—as a medium of art, culture and instruction and as a means of entertainment of higher standards.

The planning of the film should involve fixing, by the producers, definite standards of art, music and literature and extension, by the Government, of the scope of censorship to art, music, literature and history. It should also make provision for the educational shorts and entertainment features for school-going children and for workers in fields and factories. Equally important is the production, in their original forms, of the classical dramas which are mercilessly mutilated or distorted by some of the producers. The enquiry committee, which the Government ought to set up, should consider the possibilities of the development of the film in its varied aspects.

"Dasara"—a contemporary painting by Mr. B. Herulkar, a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

'DOCTOR BABUS' FROM BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 3)

inoculate them against typhoid and cholera. Many times the women would run faster and would soon be out of reach. On the bazaar days the Hat (Bazar) was a beehive and the students could do a good amount of work there. The folk would flock round the doctorbabus, and once the work started they would have no rest till the evening—so long would be the stream of people. When they heard that the 'doctor babus' had come all the way from Bombay to treat them, their hearts filled with admiration and their eyes glittered with joy. They felt elated to see how people not knowing their language and customs, coming from such a distance, shared their sorrow and offered their hand of help in their time of misery. Some of them when they were better, not knowing how to repay the kindness of these strange 'doctor babus', would offer them in their humble way Dabs (Cocoanuts) Muri (Puffed rice) and, in one case, chicken!

Bengal Needs Continued Help

Within a period of 20 days the units were able to treat more than six thousand cases and do more than seven thousand inoculations. They are agreed that the work done is nothing but a drop in the ocean. As one of them remarked 'Bengal needs help—doctors, students, cash, and above all medicines. Help and continued help from Bengal itself and from other Provinces to save itself, its education, its culture, and all that has given it the high place in India.

The committee appeals to all the chemists to donate all they can. Already some chemists have sent in their donations. We are sure that the others will soon follow.

Doctors are badly required. We have got to save Bengal. The committee offers an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to all doctors who volunteer for relief work. Students! You have not spared yourselves while you did your bit in saving Bengal. You have set an example of the spirit of brotherly service from one province to another. The work you did is not yet over. In fact it has started now and we have no doubt that you and your fellow-workers from other institutions too will rise to the occasion to save Bengal which has given so much to India.

G. B. HAIR OIL

Keeps you fresh & cool—a boon for brain-workers—a tonic that relieves the feeling of tiredness—imparts lustre to the hair—prevents and cures baldness & premature grey hair.

Special quality: Rs. 4-10-0. (Post Paid).

Trade enquiries solicited.

SIND MEDICAL SUPPLY CO.

11, Frere Court, Frere Road, Camp, KARACHI.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

What is happening in China? I don't know: Do you?

*

There are certain events which will be revealed in their true perspective only after the war is over and all censorship—Allied and Axis, political and military, enforced by authority and self-imposed—is removed.

To take only a few unsolved mysteries of this war:

Where is Hitler to-day—dead, alive, in Tokyo or in a lunatic asylum? How? And why?

Why did Hess really come to England?

What role exactly is Franco playing in this war? Were robot bombs really tried out in Spain?

How did Subhas Bose escape from India and what exactly have been his activities—and motives—since then?

What led to the removal of General Stilwell from his command in China?

Why is Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek absent from China?

How democratic is the democracy of China?

How Communistic are the Communists of China? (As Edgar Snow put it: How Red Are The Reds?)

What percentage of his forces has been demobilized by Marshal Chiang to watch the Communist armies instead of fighting the Japs?

How powerful is the allegedly reactionary C. C. C. clique in China?

What exactly caused Chiang to reshuffle his cabinet?

To none of these questions can I give a complete and authentic answer. Can you?

*

Can Both Of Them Be Wrong?

I would very much like to meet that mythical creature—"The Girl Who Knew All The Answers."

Meanwhile, I can only try to piece together—as in a jig-saw puzzle—a more or less comprehensible picture of China from bits of what I have read and heard on the subject.

It is not an easy task and some pieces simply do not fit into any recognizable pattern. There are contradictions within contradictions.

I have a set of healthy prejudices. I generally suspect what the Imperialist press of Britain says—like John Bright who was never sure he was right unless the London "Times" said he was wrong! I also suspect the capitalist press of America. But what can one make of the situation when the reactionary anti-Communist "Daily Express" writes bitterly anti-Chiang editorials, presuming to sympathise with the 'Reds' of China, and the capitalistic, anti-Roosevelt Henry Luce's "Time" writes strongly-worded editorials against Stilwell and supporting Chiang, in the name of China's self-respect and sovereignty? Which of them is right? Or could both of them be wrong?

*

To my mind it appears that there are four parties involved—China, America, Britain, Russia—and it is the conflicting interests and motives of these powers that create the contradictions in the situation. One has, therefore, to view the situation separately from each angle.

*

What's Britain's Game?

Let's start with Britain—for we know at least this party too well! Our imperial masters, true to their traditions, have always liked to have a finger in the Chinese pie and their past record in the Far East literally stinks with grabbing and exploitation. The Boxer Rebellion and the Chinese Revolution forced them to somewhat relax their imperial stranglehold—There was no Churchill then to declare "We hold what we have"—but, until a few years ago they had quite a few "Concessions" and "Settlements" on China's coast and even in the interior, besides the whole of Hong Kong. Due mainly to American pressure, they have agreed to give up their claim to extra-territorial rights but Hong Kong presumably still comes under the Premier's "We hold what we have" threat—though at the moment it is the Japs who have it!

Appeasement of Japan was Britain's motto right up to December 7, 1941. China is not likely to forget the closing of the Road—then its only life-line—a few months' earlier. Nor has China failed to take note of the snub Mr. Churchill has been inflicting on her by ignoring to mention the historic role of Chinese resistance in this global conflict.

British imperialists cannot be too happy to see America playing the Big Brother to China. What is Britain's share in post-war China? Can it not be that it serves imperial interests to boost up and sharpen Communist-Kuomintang conflict in China, to belittle the prestige and importance of China in the Councils of the world by assuming a pose of the friends of the Chinese Communists?

*

From Gun-Boats To Lease-Lend!

Remember the bombing and sinking by the Japanese of the American gun-boat "PANAY" in the Yangtze in 1937—and the howl of protest it rightly raised all over the civilised world? It was a clear, unprovoked breach of American neutrality and if American capitalists were not busy at that time selling war material to Japan, perhaps the U. S. A. might have gone to war against Japan to vindicate national honour. But there was one aspect of the incident which escaped public attention: WHAT WAS AN AMERICAN GUN-BOAT DOING IN CHINESE WATERS? The answer is that it was there to protect American capitalists' interests in China.

And this reminds me of an interesting episode. "ROAR CHINA" is an excellent play written many years ago by a Russian dramatist, which has been translated into English and staged by various leftist theatre societies in several countries. The action in the play takes place on the deck of an AMERICAN gun-boat and the theme is the terrorisation of the river-side village population by the aggressive officers of the gun-boat. After the out-break of the Sino-Japanese war, however, the same play was staged with a slight variation: the AMERICAN gun-boat was changed into a JAPANESE gun-boat. That's all.

I am sure, however, that the era of America's gun-boat imperialism is over. Roosevelt is no world-conqueror he does not even scream "well said!" when Churchill thunders "We mean to hold what is ours." But the American capitalists are not averse to grabbing foreign markets. Dollar Imperialism is more than a phrase. And while the big wave of sympathy felt for China is genuine and altruistic in the case of most common American Wall Street tycoons are already busy marking world maps with American flags—oil wells in Iran and Arabia, world-wide net-work of airways, industries in China, markets for American-manufactured goods everywhere! Human motives are hopelessly mixed, and who can say to what extent lease-lend aid to China is motivated by humanity and to what extent by self-interest?

*

Take Your Luce With A Pinch Of Salt!

I can well believe that Communists, socialists, left-wing Liberals and radicals in America are genuinely in sympathy with the Chinese Communists, and view with alarm the Chiang Government's continued failure to come to terms with them. There are other Americans equally disinterested, who oppose any American interference in what is legitimately an internal affair of the Chinese government. I can also appreciate President Roosevelt's delicate position and admire the tact and 'finesse' with which he suffered the minor humiliation of withdrawing Stilwell and yet gaining a major diplomatic triumph—the latest reshuffle of Chiang's cabinet! I entirely agree with the criticism of American friends of China that the lease-lend aid is yet insufficient and that China must receive greater Allied help to ward off the latest Japanese blows.

But whatever friend Henry Luce of "Time" and "Life" says I take with a pinch of salt—even if it is a statement supporting India's claim for independence. For the Luces are linked with certain suspicious elements in American politics—erstwhile isolationists, anti-Soviet, anti-British (from the view-point of American capitalism), anti-Labour, anti-New Deal, anti-Roosevelt.

And, therefore, I think that supporters of the Chinese Government should pause before getting enthusiastic about the Luce pronouncements in recent issues of "Time" and "Life."

According to 'Time', "Stilwell's recall has clumsily terminated an embarrassing episode—but not the situation from which it resulted. Stripped to bare facts, the situation was that Chungking, a dictatorship ruling high-handedly in order to safeguard the last vestiges of democratic principle in China, was engaged in an undeclared civil war with Yenan, a dictatorship whose purpose was the spread of the totalitarian communism. At the same time Chungking is locked in a life and death struggle with Japan."

After pointing out that the censorship in Communist China is stricter than in Chungking, 'Time' proceeds to review the "undeclared civil war" between Chungking and Yenan for the last six years. Admitting that "certainly it is true as Stilwell and others have complained that Chiang Kai-Shek has kept the Chungking armies for blockading Yenan", "Time" justifies it by declaring that "Blockading is better than an open civil war. For Yenan is also a war front. If Chiang relaxed the blockade, perhaps all of China would ultimately be lost to the democratic cause."

It is evident that "lost to the democratic cause" does not mean that the whole country would be annexed by Japan but that it might come under Communist influence! Indeed the real motives of the Luces' "Time and Life" and their entire ideology are glaringly revealed in the following passage from "Time":

> "The Stilwell incident was a blunder of the first magnitude. If the rift in the American-Chinese relations is not quickly repaired, both China and the United States would be losers. For China the loss might be great. For the United States it might be catastrophic. For if Chiang Kai-Shek were compelled to collaborate with Yenan on Yenan's terms or if he were forced to lift his military blockade of the Communist area, a Communist China might soon replace the Chungking Government. And unlike Chungking, a Communist China (with its 450,000,000 people) would turn to Russia (with its 230,000,000 people) rather than to the United States (with its 130,000,000 people) as an international collaborator."

So the cat is out of the bag. According to Mr. Luce, the danger is not that the present position in China might lead to a Japanese victory—he is unconcerned about that! What he is worried about it is that a "Communist China" might "turn to Russia rather than to the United States." In other words, the great Chinese market might be lost to Mr. Luce's capitalist friends. And that "horrible" catastrophe must be averted even if American lease-lend armament is used against Chinese Communists instead of against Japanese! Someone ought to remind Mr. Luce that at the moment the Americans and Chinese are engaged in an anti-Japanese war—not an anti-Communist crusade!

*

I find that there is a tendency in Chinese circles to refer to the publisher of 'Time' and 'Life' as "China-born Henry Luce"—as if that made him, 'ipso facto', a friend and well-wisher of China.

I might remind my Chinese friends that the present Secretary of State for India who is responsible for the present imprisonment of our national leaders was born in India, and that the British Premier spent the most formative years of his youth in India. "India-born Leopold Amery" is no more a friend of Indian freedom than "China-born Henry Luce" is a friend of China's democracy!

*

To Be Continued .....

I am not a sufficiently advanced student of Marxism to be able to understand the 'ideological' basis of every move of the Soviet Union, but I do think that generally speaking the Russian foreign policy has the cleanest record among all the Big Powers. To China (ever since the days of Dr. Sun Yat Sen) the Soviets have rendered considerable help. It is understandable, however, that they do not always feel so enthusiastic about the Chiang regime which, in the past, has persecuted their Chinese comrades so ruthlessly. It is equally understandable that Russia wanted to avoid friction with Japan, for a two-front war might have proved disastrous, though Stalin's last pronouncement contained a surprisingly direct attack on Japan's aggressive ambitions.

What is not understandable, however, is that, according to the terms of the Russo-Japanese Pact, the Soviet Union has recognized Manchuria and Inner Mongolia as Japan's sphere of influence.

There is a clique in Chungking which wants to divert the anti-Japanese mobilisation under Chiang into a revival of old anti-Communist campaign. The hands of these reactionaries are strengthened every time the Chinese nation is snubbed, insulted or ignored by Britain or America or Russia. The closing of the Burma Road and the fact that American capitalists were supplying war material to Japan provided them with a strong argument in their favour. Pearl Harbour, however, put an end to that. Since then, the Russo-Japanese Pact (with its clauses regarding Manchuria and Inner Mongolia) has served their purpose, and reinforced the forces of disunity and disruption in China.

What are these disruptive forces? What are the forces working for a consolidation of the United Front in China? What is their relative strength? What are the issues at stake? Like the suspenseful climax of the Chapter One of the old Wild West Serial Thriller, we postpone discussion of these questions for the next week.

WANTED

For robbery and murder—
A man named Hitler.

A funny moustache dark, straight hair—
But he seems to have vanished in thin air!

Is he in Tokio or is he in hell?
Is he dead or alive?—no one can tell!

One guess is certain and none 'certainer'
Where'r he is, he is in a tight corner.

WHO IS BONOMI?

71-Year Old Prime Minister Of Italy Who Has Come To Power Again After 22 Years Of Retirement

By B. STEIN
(Translated From Russian By A. B. Khardiker)

"To-day, Italy is a conquered country".—So laments Bonomi, the new Prime Minister of Italy. The following article (specially translated for us from the Soviet Journal, "War And Working Class" makes an attempt to throw some light on the political career of this seventy year old Italian who has risen once again to prominence on Italy's political horizon.

QUESTION:

Esteemed Comrade Editor

In connection with the formation of a new Government in Italy, with Bonomi at its head, myself and a number of my comrades—officers of our unit—feel interested in the personality of the new Prime Minister of Italy. We know that he is over 70 years old at the present time and that he had a long political career in the past. Should we not request you to give in your journal necessary facts about Bonomi?

Capt. Turchanov, Field Post Office.
No. 54723B.

ANSWER:

It is not difficult to grant that part of the request of Com. Turachanov which refers to the political activity of Bonomi in the past. As regards the activities of Bonomi at present, that is, after the formation by him of the new Government, we have still no data to pass a judgment about them, except his declaration made on behalf of the Cabinet. However, everyone knows that the declarations and statements of Government officials do not provide us with the full basis for evaluating their policy. In such cases we have usually to wait until those statements are translated into actions before passing judgment on their authors.

With regard to Bonomi and his political career in the past, we can say the following: Ivanoe Bonomi was born in 1873, thus he is now really 71 years old. He received higher education (in law) and engaged himself in his youth with peragogical activity and political journalism.

Socialist Phase

Bonomi joined the Socialist Party of Italy relatively early and soon led its reformist wing. In 1911 on the eve of and during the Italo-Turkish war for Libya, the Italian Socialist Party, as is known, passed through a crisis. While its left wing declared itself in absolutely clear terms against the predatory war of Italian imperialism and declared that the toiling masses of Italy would fight against this war, the right wing of the Party with Bissolati at its head, not only justified the desire of Italy to seize Libya, but in all possible ways supported this war. In this connection Bonomi and the whole of his group were expelled from the Socialist Party in 1912 and subsequently they formed a new "Socialist-Reformist" Party Bissolati was the leader of this Party in the beginning, but after his death in 1920 Bonomi succeeded to that position.

Thus Bonomi's connection with the Socialist Party reminds us of the political evolution of a whole series of personalities who began their career in the ranks of the Socialist movement and later on went over to the side of the enemies of the working class, sometimes occupying the extreme reactionary position. Among such personalities we may mention Millerand, Briand and a number of others.

Change-Over

In the beginning of the first world war of 1914-18, Bonomi without vacillation stood for Italy's participation in this war, when the Socialist Party favoured neutrality of Italy. During the war and after its conclusion, Bonomi occupied the positions of the Minister of War, Minister of Social Works, and the Minister of Finance in Cabinets headed by politicians who totally differed from each other with respect to programme as well as tactics. Bonomi was a member of the various Cabinets of the moderate liberal Orlando, the radical Nitti and the Rightists, nearer to Fascists Jolitti.

'Popoliari' And "Civil Peace"

In June 1921, Bonomi was appointed to the position of Prime Minister. Bonomi tried to unite in his Cabinet all the Parties with the exception of extreme Rights (Fascists), Socialists and Communists. The most powerful influence in his Cabinet was exercised by the Catholic Party, "Popoliari" which was under the political leadership of the Vatican. Its leader—the clergyman, don Sturza—was the most influential person in the government of Bonomi. (By the way the present Party of the Christian democrats is the direct continuation of 'Popoliari'. Its leader Julio Rodino was at one time the colleague of the don Sturza and was connected with him, when Sturza lived abroad.)

The programme of Bonomi's Government was the establishment of the "Civil Peace". This programme was proclaimed just at a time when there was nothing to think about the civil peace, since the Fascists with Mussolini at their head practised unheard of terror, while trying to seize power. Bonomi's Cabinet had had no stable political line. Therefore during the whole period he was in power he was subjected to attacks from the Left as well as the Right elements. Bonomi's Government which remained in power upto February 1922, did not succeed in carrying out the measures projected by him. As for instance Bonomi could not put through the Parliament economic measures about land reform.

The resignation of Bonomi's government was as a result of interaction of a number of factors in the domain of home as well as foreign policy. The occasion for the fall of the Cabinet happened to be the bankruptcy of one of the powerful banks of Italy "Banco di Sconto." The big industry and particularly the group Ansaldo (which, by the way, exists even at present), connected with this bank, demanded of the Government of Bonomi, payment of the huge deficit of the bank (about 2 billion lire). Bonomi, though he was ready to consider this demand of the influential capitalistic groups, nevertheless did not risk to go against the Left section of his Cabinet, which did not at all want to save the "Banco di Sconto." The industrial groups, who were indignant at this demanded resignation of Bonomi. This incident indicated the dependent and unstable position of the government of Bonomi.

Foreign Policy

However its abject condition was exhibited in the domain of foreign policy. This period coincided with Anglo-French differences on a number of questions of international relationship. England as well as France longed to exercise decisive influence on Italy. At the time of Bonomi's accession to power the French Press was jubilant. But soon came disappointment and the French political circles began to accuse Bonomi of anti-French policy expressed in the position which the Italian delegate took up at the Washington Conference.

In January 1922, Bonomi was the target of violent attacks from the French Government and in particular, Poincare, for the position the former took up at the Cannes Conference, where he spoke in favour of turning down the line of conduct of the Allies towards Germany. This position called forth not only indignation of Poincare but direct efforts on the part of the French Ambassador in Rome, Barrer who succeeded in getting Bonomi to resign.

Thus even in the domain of foreign policy Bonomi did not display any independent line, free from outside influence. By this he gave a handle to the Italian nationalistic and fascist groups to accuse him of incapacity to defend the interests of Italy.

Return To Politics

After his resignation Bonomi left politics and resumed his legal practice as an advocate. He once again returned to politics soon after the fall of Mussolini. Bonomi remained in Rome during the whole period of Hitler's occupation and was President of the Rome Committee of National Liberation which led the fight from within against German invaders.

When Rome was occupied by the Allied troops, Prince Umberto in the capacity of deputy of the King, proposed him to the head of the Government. From the point of view of its personal composition the Government of Bonomi differs very little from its predecessor, the Government of Badoglio. The only important difference seems to be the absence of Badoglio himself in the personal of the new Government.

Soon after the formation of his Cabinet in an interview to a Correspondent of the Reuters, Bonomi pointed out that:

"The difference between the Italy of 1922 and the present one is determined by the magnitude of the catastrophe evoked by Fascism.

"In 1922, I represented Italy at the Cannes Conference, wherein I took part along with Lloyd George and Aristide Briand, who were among the authors of European Policy.

"Today, Italy is a conquered country."

Bonomi compares two periods in Italy. In 1922 he resigned from the office on the eve of the Fascist Coup d'etat. In 1944 he once more comes to power after the collapse of the Fascist regime. Behind the catastrophe is the fault for which Italian Fascism and its master Hitler, are responsible. Now the basic and first task of Italy is to help in all possible ways to bring about complete destruction of Hitler and finally to root out all the remnants of the Fascist regime in Italy itself.

The Soviet And Italy

The interest of the Soviet public in what happens in Italy is obvious. The fall of Mussolini's regime was not in a small measure conditioned by the victories of the Red Army on the Soviet-German Front, which made it impossible for Hitler to send military help to Mussolini at a time when the Allies were successfully advancing in Sicily It is also known that after the collapse of the Fascist regime, the Soviet foreign policy—consistently showed initiative and took effective steps to assist the cause of democratisation of Italy. In this context it is enough to recall the Declaration on Italy adopted by the Moscow Conference, as also to the role of the Soviet Union at the time when mutual relations between the Government of Badoglio and the permanent Executive Junta of the anti-Fascist parties reached a deadlock and threatened first of all with the disruption of the military aid to Italy, the common cause of the Allied nations.

It is quite evident that the declaration about Italy, adopted by the Moscow Conference of three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, containing therein the demand for complete democratisation of the Italian Government, which in its turn is a necessary condition of the utmost effectiveness of that aid, which Italy can and must render to the cause of fight against Hitler, still remains the programme of any Government of Italy, no matter who is at the head of that Government.

The Soviet public is accustomed to evaluate all declarations and promises from the point of view of their realisation in practice. From that point of view the Soviet public approaches, and will continue to approach, the programmatical declarations of any Italian Government, including the present Government of Bonomi.

RENT-FREE AT CHINCHPOKLI

House Problem Solved—Thanks To W. B. Yeats!

I will arise and go now, and go to Chinchpokli,
And a cutcha cabin build there, of poles and "zavlis" made:
No landlord will I have there, and saved will my money be,
With neither rent nor premium paid.

But I shall have some rest there: for rest I'm longing so!
Longing because of the languor prolonged house-hunting brings
There gas I'll somehow wangle—from the Gas Works there, you know—
For light and cooking and suchlike things.

I will arise and go now, for almost every day,
I hear how would-be tenants are fleeced or shown the door!
When I think of the landlords and lesser "beasts of prey",
I can't but curse them ten times o'er!

P. FURTADO.

"Threepenny-worth of castor oil? Do you want it tasteless?"
"Don't matter. It's not for me."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666

'Eyes & Ears' Of The Navy!

The Communications Branch is the "eyes and ears" of the Indian Navy. Its officers and ratings pass signals (i.e. Naval messages) between ships at sea, between ships and shore establishments, and between Naval establishments on land. On their quickness and accuracy may at any moment depend the outcome of important operations at sea, especially as India is a vital link on the world-wide network of Admiralty Communications. Training is given at the up-to-date and well-equipped Signal School at Bombay.

Yeoman of Signals Ghani instr. cts recruits in visual signalling.

Ratings at rifle drill in front of the main mast at the Signal School. In the left foreground is an old ship's figurehead.

Visual signalling is carried out not only by flags but also by means of electrically—operated projectors.

Ordinary Signalman Lloyds, from South India, practises visual signalling.

Radio Mechanics-to-be learning the intricacies of the wireless apparatus.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.